The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,689. New Series.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	15 0
including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, Her Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine ship COLEROON, 804 Tons register, A. 1 for 13 years, has superior accommodation for passengers and will have quick despatch. For passage apply to Captain DUNCAN, on board, or to PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, Geo. J. Harley, R. N. R. Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodation, with a Piano, Library and a Stewardess.

For passage apply to Captain Harley on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

CALLING AT FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

To sail on the 20th January 1864.

THE fine new Ship RAVENS CRAIG, 581 Tons Register, has superior accommodation. For Passage apply to Captain D. B. Ingles on board or to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents for Captain.

Nesbit Lane, 14th January 1864.

FOR HODEIDA AND JEDAH.

THE fast sailing Ships MUCKEY and MARIA GREY, will sail for the above ports about the 1st February, calling at Aden, should sufficient inducement offer for Freight only, and further particulars, apply to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, H. H. the Nizam's Ships Agency, Turkish Consulate, Mahomedan Ali Khan Street.

MAHOMED TUKEY.
For Ali Mahomed Khan.

Bombay, 7th January 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE new iron Clipper ship "STALWART," 1220 tons, A. I. for 20 years, W. Crawford, Commander, will sail for Liverpool direct in February. This ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th January 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship TILLY, Captain Taunton, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant. at 4 P.M. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain Main, from Bombay to Surat every Tuesday, and from Surat for Bombay every Friday, until further notice. On TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 4 P. M. Despatch Day.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th January, 1864.

THE STEAMER "MAHARAJ" TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer "MAHARAJ," from Bombay to Cochin on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January 1864, at 4 P. M., returning from Cochin on Thursday, the 28th January 1864, and arriving in Bombay on the 3rd February. The *Maharaj* will call at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Gon, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.

For Passage and Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th January 1864.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, (100 horse power,) Captain Morrison, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P. M., with cargo and passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Goods and passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

STEAM TO VERAVUL AND PORE BUNDER.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTI, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 A. M. precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 5 to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board the vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense ranging from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and must not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their luggage forwarded by this Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10 *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per *Trenton*, Walker, Master, from Liverpool, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignee.

Captain Walker will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th December 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Confidence*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the Arthur Bunder at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after having left the Ship's Deck.

R. McNEILY, Commander Ship *Confidence*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Havering*, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain Parker will not be responsible for the condition, or contents, of any package after it leaves the Ship's side.

STEWART & Co., Agents for the *Havering*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Dorothy*, B. Bruce, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain Bruce will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agent, for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

THE Consignees of Cargo per Barque *Anna Holzbery*, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain C. W. Liegeire will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same leave the Ship's deck. Order accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for counter signature.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 14th January 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr Fr. Chevalier is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

Bombay, 8th January 1864. PASSMORE & Co.

NOTICE.—The partnership hitherto existing here and at Kurrachee between the undersigned, under the style and firm of Passmore Abdoolally & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be liquidated by Mr. R. A. Passmore. RICHARD A. PASSMORE,
ABDOOLALLY HUSSANALLY.

Kurrachee, 8th January 1864.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, the business of the late firm of Passmore Abdoolally & Co., will be carried on under the style and firm of R. A. Passmore & Co. in Kurrachee, and Passmore & Co., in Bombay. RICHARD A. PASSMORE.

Bombay, 8th January 1864.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January next, at 5 P.M.

J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 20th December 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of settlement is now lying at the Bank for signature and the holders of new Shares are requested to Call and Sign the same at their earliest convenience.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

MASONIC BALL.—A Masonic Ball will be given in the Town Hall, Bombay, under the auspices of Lodge Perseverance, on FRIDAY, the 22nd January 1864. All Masons are invited to join.

Subscription, 20 Rupees each.

Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest.

Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite three Ladies, or two Ladies, and one Gentleman.

Ten Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.

Application for Tickets, with Subscription and Names of Guests, to be sent to the undersigned before the 20th of January 1864.

By order of the Ball Committee,
CHAS. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 5, Grant Buildings, Bombay, 26th December.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, at half-past 2 P.M., to consider the following Subjects :—

A Gold Currency for India.

The Report of the Sub-Committee on damaged Piece Goods.

The Proposal to ascertain the Periodical Stocks of Piece Goods.

The Railway Terminus Question and to ballot for new Members.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 12th January 1864.

NOTICE. BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Such Shareholders as have forfeited their Shares in the terms of this Company's notices in the public papers may redeem the same by payment of interest at 9 per cent. from 28th December to 20th January 1864, and 15 per cent. from the latter date to date of payment; provided the said Call is paid before or on the 20th instant; after which date, the Shares on which such Call is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, will be absolutely forfeited, and will be disposed of in such manner as the Directors may think fit.

By order of Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th January 1864.

"EVENINGS AT HOME."

MR. J. R. BLACK'S

NEXT ENTERTAINMENT,

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY 1864.

THE ADVENTURES OF BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Superintendent of Mahableshwur about the 22nd day of February 1864 the Building formerly used as a Jail and latterly as a Police Chowkee and Treasury.

2. The Walls of the Building are composed of squared stone and the wood work is of teak throughout.

3. The Building comprises 3 large rooms (averaging length 60 feet breadth 18 feet,) four smaller rooms and a Veranda.

4. There is also a detached building 50 feet by 11 feet used as a Police Barrack.

5. The walls include about 20,500 Cubic feet of Stone besides the foundation.

6. The roof includes 31 squared Beams, 48 large rafters and 563 smaller rafters (the majority of which are 16 feet in length), and 7 "big" Beams.

7. There are also 10 doors and 18 windows.

8. The materials comprised in the above statement will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. The right of occupancy of the site (an admirable one for a dwelling house) will also be disposed of.

9. Further details may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent.

HENRY COOK, M.D.,
Superintendent of Mahableshwur.

Mahableshwur, 12th January 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to MONDAY noon, the 25th January 1864, for the immediate execution by Contract of the undermentioned Foras Roads across the Flats, viz.:—

1. Road from Mahaluxmee to the Central station on the Flats near the Government Hay market, length 5,598 feet.

2. Road from Sumbhoo Mahadeo's Pagoda to ditto length 7,411 feet.

The Plans are now open to inspection at the Office of the undersigned where also a Schedule of Quantities and Specifications can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering to be forfeited in Case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose tender may be accepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. FULLER, Captain R. E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for supplying the Commissariat Department at Colombo, with about 700 tons (of 50 cubic feet nett) of first class Teak Timber, of the following Scantlings, and on the Conditions specified below.

In Squared Logs or Beams, clean and free from Sap.

100—Tons, or about 100 squared logs, 40 to 50 feet long, 16 × 16, 15 × 14, 14 × 13. 14 × 12. 13 × 12, and upwards.

200—Do. or about 200 logs 30 to 39 feet long, 16 × 15, 15 × 15, 15 × 14, 15 × 13, 14 × 14, 12 × 12, 13 × 11, and upwards.

400—Do. or about 800 logs, 20 to 30 feet long. 15 × 14, 14 × 13, 14 × 12, 12 × 12, 12 × 10, and upwards.

The Timber is to be delivered duty paid, and free from all expense to Government beyond the contract price, within the Commissariat Timber yard on the Galle Buck.

The delivery should commence in March next. But tenderers are to state in their tenders when they will commence and when complete the delivery.

The approximate sizes given above, are understood to be by nett measurement, after allowing for defects. Short lengths of Timber, and Plank of any kind, will not be received.

The Timber is to be measured and paid for by girth measurement, excluding defects, and by the Scales of Hoppus's Measuring Book, nothing under a quarter of an inch being included; allowance to be made in length for split or defective ends, and in girth for sap. Queen's Calliper or freight measurement is not admitted.

As Timber only of the best quality is required, it is clearly to be understood, that not under any reduction of measurement, however large, will inferior Timber be received.

Worm-eaten, sappy, or crooked logs will be at once rejected, and all rejected Timber is to be removed from Government ground by the Contractor without any loss of time.

Measurement is to be made in the Timber yard in the presence of such person as may be deputed by the Contractor to superintend and agree upon the measurement, which is to take place as soon as circumstances will allow, no avoidable delay taking place.

Payment will be made for each delivery as soon as possible, not exceeding 15 days from the completion of the measurement.

Tenders for the above stated Teak or a portion thereof which must express the price per ton of 50 cubic feet in sterling under the above conditions, will be received by the Colonial Secretary, marked "Tender for Teak," until 5 o'clock the 5th March 1864.

Penalty Bonds will have to be entered into. Any information required may be obtained from the Deputy Commissary General.

W. J. GORMAN.
Dpy. Comy. Genl.'s Office, Actg. D. C.G.
Colombo, 3rd December, 1863.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & CO.
Agents for Her Majesty's Ceylon Govt.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice to the Public in general, that the firm hitherto carried on under the name of Dadabhoy Rustomjee & Co., at Poona, has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and request that all outstanding claims for, or against the said firm, be paid to Nowrojee Byramjee, at Poona, and to Rustomjee Dadabhoy & Co., at Bombay, within two months from this date. In default legal proceedings will be instituted for all unsettled claims.

RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE
DADABHOY DORABJEE.
NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બમ્બાઇ રાજેલ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ)

بمبئی رائیل اسپننگ اینڈ ویونگ کمپنی لیمیٹڈ

TENDERS FOR COAL.—Sealed Tenders are invited for the supply of good WELSH HARTLEY COAL for the above Company. No Tenders will be received after the 18th proximo, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Medow Street.

ARDASEER GANGADAS & Co.
Bombay, 31st December 1863. Secretaries.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port and Sherry, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.	
2 Do. do.	1858	,,	26.	
2 Do. do.	1860	,,	23.	

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account :—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts		0	per dozen.	
,, ,, ,,	Ditto in Pints	11	8	,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavoured	do. in Quarts	9	0	,, ,,
,, ,,	Ditto in Pints	9	0	,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast	Do. in Quarts	12	8	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co. ..... Rs. 35 per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown. 28 ,,
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra at quality Brand R. Tod and James ..... 25 ,
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown. 28 ,,
SHERRY, very dry, Pale Seal ..... 25 ,,
Do. superior OLD AMONTILLADO, Black Seal ..... 28 ,,
BRANDY, fine Old Pale ..... 32 ,,
Do. do. Brown ..... 32 ,,

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned :—

H. D. Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. G. Sicard & Co.'s Fine Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vine.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.
A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)
Symington and Miller's Port and Sherry, in one Dozen Cases.
Worcestshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.
And five do. do. Pints.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40 0
Do. ,, a Crown		30 0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra 1st quality		36 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		30 0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown		30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		30 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		26 0
Do. Golden, Do.		26 0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal		26 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		30 0
Claret Light Capsule,		15 0
Do. Yellow Seal		17 0
Do. Do. Pints		17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32 0
Port, Black Seal		26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34 0
Do. Brand a Crown		24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal		18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned : CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs.	36	per doz. quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,,	32	do. do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	,,	32	do. do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin.	,,	32	do. do.
Do. do. do.	,,	17	do. pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	,,	34	do. quarts.
Do. do.	,,	18	do. pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	,,	34	do. quarts.
Do. do.	,,	18	do. pints.
Cliquot	,,	36	do. quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg at Rs.	40	per doz.	quarts.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	35	do.	do.
Do. do.	18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	35	do.	quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils aine	at Rs.	35	do. do.
Do. 1858	,,	30	do. do.
Chateau Margaux 1856	do.	35	do. do.
Do. 1858	do.	30	do. do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.	,,	16	do. do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	,,	16	do. do.
Do. Leoville do.	,,	32	do. do.
Do. Lafitte do.	,,	35	do. do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Action & Worthington of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE, ,,	do.	,,	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,,	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,,	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,,	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,,	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,,	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,, 25
St. GEORGE, ,,	do.	,, 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,, 20
Do. do. do.	do.	,, 18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,, 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1865. ALBERT VINAY.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received a few Extra Copies of the Sporting Life containing a detailed account of the late Pugilistic contest between King and Heenan. 4 Annas.

Early application is requested.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.—Edited by Major J. G. Medley, R. E. A. J. C. E. Principal Thomason College.—No. II. will be published on the 1st February.

Contents.

Remarks on the late Sanitary Commission.
IX. Trinity Church Scalkote (with a photograph.)
X. Navigable Rivers in the N. W. Provinces.
XI. Arching of the Morbue Bridge.
XII. Nowsherra Barracks.
XIII. Goodwyn's Tiled Roofing.
XIV. Stability of Arches.
XV. Public Works in Mysore.
XVI. Agra Fort.
XVII. Machines for Raising Water.
XVIII. Report of the G. T. Survey for 1863-3.

Price to Subscribers 3 Rs. To non-Subscribers 4 Rs. Subscription for the first Five numbers, forming the First Volume (i. e. to the end of the current year)—14 Rs. payable in advance, to the Editor at Roorkee, by Stamps or Draft or to Messrs. Pharoah & Co. Madras, or Messrs. Thacker & Co., Bombay.

Roorkee, Jan. 6th 1864.

FOR SALE.

PRESENTATION GUITAR manufactured specially for India, and exquisitely inlaid with carved mother o'pearl and gold, and with new patent machine head. Price Rs. 50 to 200 cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CONCERTINAS.—Wheatstone's Double Action, Full-sized, best Concertinas with complete Compass of 48 notes, HERBERT & Co. call particular attention to these beautiful Instruments by Wheatstone. No manufacturer has ever been able to approach the perfection of *tone, touch,* and *quality* which characterize the best Concertinas manufactured by Wheatstone. From Rs. 100 each, Cash.

A large selection of Concertina and Concertina and Piano Music.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

MUSIC STOOLS.—Herbert & Co. have just landed a large assortment of very beautiful Music Stools, all made to express order by one of the first manufacturers in London; they are of different styles and designs in Rosewood, Mahogany, and walnut-tree. Prices each from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ICE MAKING MACHINES, OR PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.—Now opened out for sale, the second batch of these invaluable articles for making ice, which is done by lighting a handful of charcoal in a small stove under a galvanized iron cylindrical heater, containing an ammoniacal solution which never requires renewing, but will serve for years, or in fact for any length of time, the contents cannot escape, being strongly soldered up in the apparatus.

No chemicals or ingredients of any kind are used in the operation of freezing, but simply the action of fire upon the iron cylinder, creates a freezing power sufficient to turn water into blocks of solid ice weighing from three to five pounds each upon an average.

The *Instructions for use* are so simple, that a native servant of ordinary intelligence can be taught in one lesson to manage the apparatus with ease. The only expense is the fuel for the stove, (wood charcoal is preferable to anything) and which may cost about half an anna for each operation.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, FOR NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, NEW FINE TONED HARMONIUMS.—Varying from the small sized *Minima* Harmonium to the grand *Church* Harmonium of the power and capabilities of a large Organ.

Being in direct communication with all the leading manufactories of England and of the Continent, HERBERT & Co. can offer a numerous choice of superior Harmoniums at most reasonable Prices. All the instruments have been made *specially for India and to express order*: the usual defects of the Harmonium are inequality of tone and imperfect accord of the vibrators, and HERBERT & Co. have had every precaution taken to secure only such instruments as can be fairly pronounced *unimpeachable in every respect.*

Every information will be given, and the powers and capabilities of any Harmonium will be shown, on application at the Ware-rooms, Rampart Row.

HERBERT & Co. enumerate amongst their unequalled assortment

The Minima Harmonium.
The Dulciana Harmonium.
The Cottage Harmonium.
The Piccolo Model Harmonium.
The Alexandre Harmonium.
The Organ-built Harmonium.
The Patent percussion Harmonium.
The New Perfected Harmonium.
The Drawing Room model Harmonium, together with the sweet-toned

ONE HUNDRED RUPEE HARMONIUM.

MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

And a superb instrument with *two rows of keys and with twenty-two stops, in solid Oak called*

THE NEW CHURCH HARMONIUM.

On which all Organ music can be performed with facility. Price List and full particulars furnished on application.

Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from H. & Co.'s large stock, which for variety and excellence surpasses any single collection in London or elsewhere. The Instruments can be warranted, from the uniformity of the process which, if understood, is seldom needed by the makers at home. H. & Co., have an Assistant who has been employed at Alexandria factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to render the Instruments workmanship in all harmoniums secure from the effects of climate and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY.

HERBERT & Co. have now just opened out several of those beautiful Instruments (first introduced by them into India from the Paris Exhibition), which are so constructed that the performer can accompany Musical entertainment without the aid of a musician. (The music is produced by a French invention which any person of ordinary intelligence can understand, although quite ignorant of Piano-playing) and may give a Grand Concert of music of the highest class. The following well-known and very difficult music is played with ease :—not a discordant sound, by any chance, occurring during the performance.

Norma Casta Diva	Bellini.
Propheite Marche Du Couronnement	Meyerbeer.
Les Vepres Sicilienness	Verdi.
Lucie de Lammermoor Due	Donizetti.
Faust Valse	Gounod.
Fra Pasa	Donizetti.
Madchen-Fraume	J. Gung'l.
Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Barcono	St. John.
Les Adieux	Johan Gung'l.
Zampa	Herol.
Tancrede	Rosini.
Rigoletto Le Donne ricobile	Verdi.
Reverie Etude	Rosellon.
Gu Blas Valse a Castagnette	Marx.

Several of the Pianos have the double arrangement of keys as to be ready in the ordinary way for a Lady to sit down and accompany the singing or play off pieces of music in the usual manner by hand; these instruments are a great acquisition where the services of *thorough Pianiste* are not available.

Any quantity of dance music can be had, namely, Quadrilles, Polkas, Waltzes, Polka Redowa, all by the running foot or yard,—by this is meant the prepared thin pieces of *pinned wood* with slips of steel on the edge which when set in motion cause the notes of the Piano to sound the same as if struck by the fingers.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Ex Steamer Solsette.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received large supplies of NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS, comprising all the most important recent Publications of which a List will appear on Tuesday next, and their Miscellaneous Stock has been increased by the following additions :—

WATER COLOURS, including—

Winsor and Newton's New Colour Aureolin.

This colour is not sufficiently known to Amateur Artists in India, attention is therefore called to it as filling a void left by Artists, and, with Ultramarine and Rose Madder, it completes a triad of pure primitive colours of the highest order. A writer says, "Having most impartially and diligently tested the qualities of the Aureolin, I can and do most conscientiously recommend its adoption by all who practise water colour painting."

The following table of compound Tints will be found extremely useful :—

Aureolin, Burnt Sienna, Indigo.
Aureolin Indigo.
Aureolin, Burnt Sienna.
Aureolin Vandyke Brown, Indigo or French Blue.
Aureolin, Oxide of Chromium.
Aureolin Burnt Umber.
Aureolin Sepia.
Aureolin Emerald Green.
Aureolin Brown Madder.
Aureolin Lepia or Rose Madder Cobalt.
Aureolin Lights and Cobalt or Indigo.
Aureolin Rose Madder.

THACKER, VINING & Co. continue to import consignments of Water Colours by each steamer to ensure perfect freshness.—By this opportunity Rolls of Prepared Canvas 30 and 40 inches wide. The following Books have been secured, together with other useful materials.

WINDSOR AND FROG MORE.

A series of fine Photographs executed by Vernon Heath.

On the slopes of Windsor, which is introduced a beautiful representation of the *Deodara*, a Tree planted by the Prince Consort. Rs. 9.

The Queen's Apartments, a very fine view of the exterior of this part of the Castle. Rs. 9.

The North Gate of Windsor Castle, in the distance, Thobbing in the foreground. Rs. 9.

The East Terrace Windsor Castle, from the Queen's Apartments. Rs. 9.

The York and Lancaster Towers, Windsor. Rs. 9.

Virginia Water, Windsor. Rs. 9.

In the Gardens at Frogmore. Rs. 9.

Domestic Jokes, Frogmore, with Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales and Lady Cameron. Rs. 9.

Portraits of Alfred Tennyson and Thomas Carlyle, photographed from life by W. Jeffrey. Each Rs. 4.

Lord Clyde, a splendid photograph of the marble Bust by G. Ewing of Glasgow. Rs. 6.

NEW CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.

A selection of Views in this beautiful process is added by this Mail, the subjects are as follows :—

Returning from Market after Calcott, 25 by 17.	Rs. 25.
Betiws-y-coed, North Wales, Read, 20 by 15.	Rs. 25.
Falls of the Slugarry, North Wales, Read, 26 by 17.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—The fine Teak built coppered and copper fastened Barque *Lady Amherst*, H. L. HARRISON, Commanding, built at Howrah, near Calcutta. For particulars apply to Messrs. BHOYEE BHOY MOOSAJEE & Co., out of the Fort opposite to the Jooma Musjed in Market, or to the Captain on board.
15th January 1864.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—On and after the 27th instant, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. and a bonus of Rs. 12-8 per share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st ultimo will be paid to Shareholders, on the Bombay Register.
The Transfer Books of this Office will be closed from 23rd to 27th instant inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 12th January 1864.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The Annual Meeting of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE will be held in St. Andrews Church, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 5 P. M.
The attendance of all who feel an interest in this Institution is respectfully requested.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for Issue.
Receipts granted for the first call can be exchanged for the Share Certificates on application being made to the undersigned. FLEMMER COOPER & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 15th January 1864.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
[illegible] ઈન્ડીઅન કંપની (લીમીટેડ).
[illegible] કંપની (લીમીટેડ).
NOTICE [illegible] after the 18th January 1864, [illegible] Four per Share, (free of Income [illegible] eight per cent on the paid-up [illegible] 31st July 1863, will be paid to [illegible] of the Shares certificates at [illegible] Warrants can be obtained.
W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN VANS AGNEW, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December 1863.
We have this day admitted Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, and Mr. PATRICK MACFADYEN, Partners in our Firm. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Madras, 1st January 1864.

NOTICE.—From 5 to 6000 yard. of AMERICAN DRILL (White) wanted, for the purpose of making up the White Clothing of H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Persons willing to tender, are requested to send samples with the prices affixed to the address of the Commanding Officer, H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, Ahmednuggur.
Also Samples of Grey Cotton Socks, about 1,000 pairs required.

MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for Sale at their Godowns :—

Champaigne, Jules Mumm & Co.'s	Rs. 36 per dozen.
Sparkling Mosselle do.	„ 40 do.
Nonpareil do. do.	„ 42 do.
Sherry Mise's Blue Seal	„ 22 do.
Do. do. Yellow do.	„ 26 do.
Do. do. Black do.	„ 30 do.
Brandy Martell's	„ 28 do.

10, Hummum Street, 14th January 1864.

WANTED.—Tenders for the conveyance and Victualling of 11 Officers 1st class Passengers, 6 Officers 2nd class Passengers, and 89 Seamen from this port to the port of London or Liverpool.
A proper table to be kept for the 1st and 2nd class Officers.
Scale of Victualling for men as follows :—
SCALE OF VICTUALLING ON BOARD H.I.M. SHIPS.

When to be issued.	Articles.	Quantities.
Daily	Biscuit or Soft bread	1¼ lb.
	Spirits	½ gill.
	Sugar	2 oz.
	Chocolate, Cocoa, or Coffee	1 oz., or Tea ½ oz.
	Tea	¼ oz.
Weekly	Oatmeal	½ pint.
	Mustard	½ oz.
	Pepper	¼ oz.
	Vinegar	½ pint.
	Suet	1 lb.
	Raisins	½ lb.
	Flour	1 lb.
	Yeast	½ pint.
Once a week when fresh meat is not in lieu of salt meat	Preserved Meat	½ lb.
	Rice	½ oz.
	Mixed Vegetables	2 oz.

The Ship to provide Messtables, Mess traps, &c. The men will bring their own bedding and Hammocks.
An Officer Surgeon will be sent in charge of these men.
It is desirable that the ship whose tender may be accepted should sail on the 28th instant, at the latest.
Tenders will be received on board the Kemjegoo, directed to Captain Osborn, R. N. on Monday morning.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.
NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "JEDDO."

Cornhill Magazine, Vol. 8. July—Dec. 1863	Rs. 5 12
Good Word, 1863	5 12
Leisure Hour, and Sunday at Home, 1863. Each	4 8
Illustrated London News Almanac, 1864	0 12
Hannay and Dietrichsen's Almanac, 1864	0 8
Punch's Pocket Book, 1864	2 4
Official Royal Army List for Dec.	1 4
Cover for Cornhill Magazine, Vol. 8	0 12
for Leisure Hour and Sunday at Home '63. Rs.	1 0
for Good Words and Family Treasury '63. Rs.	1 0
The Ingoldsby Legends of Mirth and Marvels. By T. Ingoldsby. 60 Illustrations. Handsomely bound and gilt	15 12
The History of the British Navy, from the earliest period to the present time. 2 large volumes. By C. D. Yonge	31 8
"Their Majesties' Servants." Annals of the English Stage, from Thomas Betterton to Edmund Kean. Actors—Authors—Audiences. 2 large vols. By Dr. Doran	24 0
Constantinople during the Crimean War. By Lady Hornby. With illustrations in chromo-lithography	15 12
Rutter's Tables for Calculating Exchanges between England, India, and China, in Sterling Rupees and Dollars, &c. &c. 6th Edition, 1864, revised and enlarged	18 12
Bampton Lectures, 1863. Eight lectures on the relation between the Divine and Human Elements in Holy Scripture, preached before the University of Oxford in 1863, &c. By J. Hannah, D.C.L.	8 0
Manual of the Metalloids. By Jas. Apjohn, M. D. &c.	5 12
The Principles of Surgery. 6th Edn. By Jas. Syme, F.R.S.	9 0
Plain directions for the purchase and management of Horses. Also Rarey's Secret for Taming Horses	0 12
Scott's Count Robert of Paris and Ivanho. Each	0 12
The last of the Cavaliers. New edn	4 8
Gascoyne, the Sandalwood Trader. By R. M. Ballantyne	3 12
Historical Record of the 79th Cameron Highlanders. By Captain R. Jameson	5 12
Chronicles of Carlingford. The Rector and the Doctor's Family	3 0
Animal Physics; or, the body and its functions familiarly explained. 2 vols. By Dr. D. Lardner.	5 8
Douglas Jerrold's Works. Vols. 1 and 2. Each	4 8
The Moors and the Fenns. By F. C. Trafford	3 12
Passages of a Working Life during half a century. Vol. I. By Charles Knight (Vols. 2 and 3 shortly)	8 0
The Foundations of Our Faith. By Profs. Auberlen, Gess, and others	4 8
Microscope Teachings, &c. By Hon'ble Mrs. Ward.	5 12
Knowledge for the Time. By John Timbs	3 12
Light in the Dark. By H. M.	2 12
The Prophet of Fire; or, the life and Times of Elijah. With their lessons. By Dr. J. B. Macduff.	3 12
The Forty Days of Our Lord's Resurrection. By Dr. Hanna	3 12
Adventures of Alfan; or, the Magic Amulet. By J. H. Borrow, B. A.	3 12
Memoirs of Jane Cameron, female convict. 2 vols. By a Prison Matron	15 12
The Desk-Book of English Synonymes. By J. Sharter	2 12
Pipon's Manual of Military Law	2 12
Tom Moody's Tales. Edited by Mark Lemon	5 12
The Sporting Rifle and its projectiles. By Lieut Jas. Forsyth, Kelvin Army	5 12
The Science and Practice of Medicine. By W. Aitken, M.D. 2 vols. 2nd edition, revised and re-written	20 0
Poems for Youth.—Tales for children.—Cross and Crescent.—Only a Pin.—Each	1 8
Kalkbrunner's Hand Guide for the Pianoforte	12 8
THE VALENTINES HAVE ARRIVED.	
No Name, by Wilkie Collins	4 8
Book of Favourite Stories. Illustrated	4 12
The Child's Own Story Book	3 4
The Girl's Own Book	3 4
Play Books.—Anthony and Cleopatra. Schinderhannes. Rent Day. Kenilfworth. Marriage at any Price.—Each	0 8
Marryatt's Code of Signals. Latest edition	9 0
Keasley's Book of Prescriptions	4 8
The Lady of the Pearls	1 0
Hints and Helps for dinner-table	0 12
Half-penny Journal, 2 vols. in 1	4 2
Pocket Books of sorts for 1864, for ladies and gents.	2 7
Routledge's Household Economy and Cooking, each	0 6
Do. Gymnastics. Draughts. Do. Cricket each	0 6
Haycock's The Gentleman's Stable Manual	8 0
Major A. on Short Whist	2 0
Cavendish on Whist	2 0
Rhymes of Royalty	9 0
Macaulay's Field Fortifications, with Plates	2 12
Forbes's Hindustanee Manual	31 8
Claret's Freemasonry.—handsomely bound, with lock and key	32 0
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures	0 12
Song.—Good bye, Sweet heart, Good bye	2 0
Do. Jamie, I'll be true to you	2 0
Boosey's 200 Dances for the Concertina	0 12
Molesworth's Engineer's Pocket Formula	3 8
Mysteries of the Court of London. Vols. 1, 6, 7, 8. Each	4 14
Each	5 12
Nystrom's Book of Mechanics & Engineering 1864	5 12
Cameron's Dances for the Flute	0 12
Boosey's Concertina Tutor	1 2

21, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Come thro' the heather, around him gather,
Ye're a' the welcomer carly,
Around him cling, wi a' your kin'
For what we'll do for King but Charlie."
Second Great Scottish Night! at the Grant Road Theatre, On TUESDAY EVENING, 19th January, 1864.
Mr. J. R. Black has the honour to intimate that in his next Evening at Home, he will give an epitome of his very celebrated Scottish Jacobite Entertainment, entitled the Adventures of Bonnie Prince Charlie; or the rising of 1745.
This Entertainment in its entirety was pronounced universally as the best ever given in the Australian Colonies, the narrative not only interesting the adult and educated mind but appealing forcibly to the youthful and plain-thinking. It is a story of one of the most exciting Episodes in English and Scottish History, and illustrated by the stirring Jacobite Songs which worked such wonders for the cause of Bonnie Prince Charlie.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Who'll be King but Charlie?	Hey Johnnie Cope—
Welcome Royal Charlie.	Wae's me for Prince Charlie.
The women are a' gone wud.	There are twa bonnie Maidens
Cam' ye by athol?	Flora MacDonald's lament.
Charlie is my Darling!	Will ye no come back again.

PART II.
A MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION OF ENGLISH, IRISH, AND OTHER SONGS.
Pianoforte Mr. I. C. Phillips.
DOORS OPEN AT 8, COMMENCE AT 9.
Tickets obtainable at the offices of the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. Herbert & Co., and on the nights of performance at the Door.
RATES OF ADMISSION.
Box ... ... Rs. 5
Stalls ... ... „ 3
Pit and Gallery ... ... „ 2
Words of the Scotch Songs will be furnished gratis. Early Application is necessary for Box Tickets, as only a few are left.

NOTICE—Our Office is removed to No. 7, Hummum Street, THIS DAY.
C. MASCARENHAS & Co.

THE ATHAREYA BRAHMANAM OF THE RIGVEDA containing earliest speculations of the Brahmans on the meaning of the Sacrificial Prayers, and on the origin, performance and sense of the lites of the Vedic Religion, edited, translated and explained by MARTIN HAUG, Ph. D., Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies in the Poona College.
Two vols. of above 600 pages in 12 mo, (210 pages Sanscrit Texts, and 335 pages Translation, and 80 pages of Introduction), will be ready for issue after the 15th February 1864.
Price per copy to subscribers ..... Rs. 17
„ „ to Non-subscribers ..... „ 20
Persons wishing to subscribe are requested to forward their names, and mention the number of copies required to the Curator Government Central Book Depot, Bombay, before the 15th February 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.
THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th January 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem. Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.
The Mails Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS FOR ADEN.
The mails for Aden per steamer *Dalhousie* will be closed on TUESDAY next the 19th instant at 10 o'clock A.M. It is scarcely probable the *Dalhousie* will reach Aden by the 28th, the date on which the Calcutta steamer of 10th should be there.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.
LETTERS, &c., for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Contract Packet Boats, and not by Ship or Bagla. Should however, parties desire their Letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be so superscribed, when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Qr. Saturday ..... 16d. 3h. 57m. A.M.
Full Moon Sunday ..... 24d. 2h. 54m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	16	Jupiter rises at 3.0.	6 38	5 42	4 4	4 36	
Sun.	17	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 43	5 11	5 48	
Mon.	18	Prisca.	6 38	5 43	6 27	7 6	
Tues.	19	Daybreak at 5h. 19m	6 38	5 40	7 45	8 19	
Wed.	20	Fabian.	6 38	5 41	8 49	9 10	
Thur.	21	Agnes.	6 38	5 45	9 40	10 2	
Fri.	22	Vincent, Martyr.	6 38	5 46	10 22	10 41	14th January 1864. 8h. 00m. 16s.1.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 3	KURRACHEE	Dec. 30
AGRA	Jan. 7	LAHORE	Dec. 26
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 24	LONDON	Dec. 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 9	MADRAS	Jan. 9
BANGALORE	Jan. 5	MALTA	Dec. 10
CALCUTTA	Jan. 7	MEERUT	Jan. 8
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 9
CEYLON	Dec. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Dec. 19	PENANG	Nov. 18
DELHI	Dec. 31	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Dec. 7	SUEZ	Dec. 28
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864.

THE proverb *experientia docet* we long regarded as a self evident truism, but we have latterly been unavoidably compelled to arrive at the conclusion that experience in this country does not teach at all, except perhaps by the law of contrariety; for, if it seems to recommend one course more than another, the very opposite line of conduct is at once adopted. In the evidence given before the amalgamation committee no point was more dwelt upon than the injury done to native regiments by the absence of so many of their officers on staff employ, and indeed many of the witnesses declared that this was one of the chief causes of the mutiny. The practical comment of Government on this established conclusion was to arrange that officers in staff employ should be permanently absent from their regiments, and should not, as heretofore, join them when on service. It was patent to every one who looked into the subject that as a rule the efficiency of a native regiment is in proportion to the number of European officers with it, especially in action. It was therefore arranged that there should be only six European officers to such corps—*ex uno disce omnes*.

We are aware that those who have advocated the system of placing all native regiments on the irregular footing are not without a specious argument in favour of the proposed change. They point to the achievements of the irregular regiment and ask why we should incur the expense of having so many European officers in the native corps, when those regiments that have done such good service and shown such dash and pluck are almost entirely officered by natives. The argument would be a sound and unanswerable one if the regular and irregular regiments were exactly alike except in the number of European officers attached, but, as they are composed of totally different elements, the argument fails. The irregular regiments (we speak of those in existence before the re-organization of the native army) were for the most part filled with men possessed of a small independence, who would not condescend to enter the poorly-paid and strictly disciplined regular regiments. The native officers were men of good family and some means, who saw in these corps a vent for their military spirit without having to undergo any degradation. Many of them were brought up to consider arms as the only profession suited to them, and to despise all other occupations. This refers more particularly to the cavalry, who were indeed the pride of the irregulars, but it holds good, though in a less degree, of the irregular infantry also. Such men were widely different from those that filled the ranks of the regular native regiments. In them the sepoys were in many cases taken from among the poorest and lowest of the community. Mhangs and Mochees were enlisted in numbers, and the bulk of the Bombay army consisted of Mahratta ryots. In fact, the only military element in it were the Purdasee or Hindostanee sepoys, men sprung from generations of soldiers and who regarded the military profession as their natural vocation. It stands to reason then, we think, that, taking into consideration the component elements of the regular and irregular regiments, the former required more European officers than the latter, and that the constitution which suited the one would not be applicable to the other. What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander is a well known homely but sensible proverb; but we have yet to learn that what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the pheasant, yet the argument whose fallacy we have just exposed is practically tantamount to an assertion of this nature.

Before concluding, we would draw attention to, what seems to us to be, a gross military error in the present system of recruiting. The practice of enlisting Hindostanees has been almost, if not altogether, stopped, and recruits are now entertained from a comparatively limited number of classes. If there was one fact more clearly established than another by the late mutiny it was the advisability of having a number of castes in regiments to act as a check one on the other. It was to the prevalence of this system in the Bombay army that we owe the safety of this presidency in 1857-58. The Purdasee element, as we have said above, is an admirable one, if kept in due subordination, and we would earnestly deprecate its total removal. The more we circumscribe our recruiting-fields the less will be the trustworthiness and efficiency of the native army. But perhaps we are wrong in desiderating efficiency for native troops. If so, we acknowledge cordially that the authorities are taking the very best steps possible for what seems to be their object—non-efficiency.

In conclusion, we would seriously warn the Government that the numerous and violent changes that have recently been made have had a most injurious effect on the minds of the sepoys, who regard every innovation with disgust and discontent. They have, not without reason, lost confidence in Government, and comment among themselves on every new measure, with extreme suspicion. To our certain knowledge a report that no sepoys will in future receive pensions is prevalent among them, which will, if not contradicted in some way, effectually put a stop to all recruiting. When asked what they think of the new system and the changes it has brought about, the men, as a matter of course, answer in the usual stereotyped phrase that they have no will but that of the Sirkar; but those who are not content to rest blinded by the courteous mendacity of oriental phraseology can see that there is an amount of seething discontent in the ranks of the native army that may eventually lead to most serious consequences.

"SWEET," the bard tells us, "are the uses "of adversity," and ages before his time the world had learned as an axiom of religious faith, from an authority scarcely less renowned, that the sight most pleasing to the gods was that of a good man battling against fate. To keep the mind equal in the hour of difficulty and danger constituted, in fact, the *summum bonum* of heroism with the early chroniclers of greatness, and self-sacrifice and self-denial came with them to be virtues paramount, because mere suffering for suffering's sake was looked on as meritorious. The writer of a very ingenious article, that appeared recently in the *Saturday Review*, has been at the pains of tracing the successive stages by which we have fallen away from our worship of the horrible, and attached ourselves with an almost equally slavish adulation to the comfortable. With the exception of at times quoting the French proverb that *a quelque chose malheur est bon*, we show unmistakeable symptoms at the present day of objecting *in toto* to the disagreeable; and, like Sterne in his famous sermon, insist on giving a very short reply to the text which tells us, "It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting," whenever any of the admirers of beneficent misfortune come to bore us with it. The world, to say the truth, has grown more easy-going in its ways. Virtue requires no longer to be *dragonesque*, and an action need not despair of being considered highly laudable simply because it emanates from a well calculated notion of self interest. Such is, in fact, the sort of action we actually prefer. Our sympathy goes little way with, and, on the whole, we are apt to mistrust, the victims of voluntary martyrdom. A Simeon of the Pillar, with his dirty and painful, but useless, life, would challenge admiration in the present day in vain. We have found by long experience that the course of treatment specially recommended in former days as efficacious for purifying the soul is now capable of no greater feat than soiling the upper. The result of this laxity in respect of their own good, while the nonpapers are the half conscious expression from within of the earnest desire and effort of the people to have a voice in the shaping of their own destinies. It is obvious that in principle, though as we said "not always in practice," these two forces must be antagonistic to one another.

THE *Poona Observer*, which is in the habit of making positive statements about matters of which it is utterly ignorant, says in its Thursday's issue:—"Those who cry out so loud against the proposed statue to Mr. Jugganath Sunkersett—who are chiefly writers in two English papers published in Bombay—seem to have omitted most unaccountably from their consideration of the question one very important circumstance; and one so obvious that we cannot conceive how it should have escaped their attention. They have forgotten altogether that the scheme is one entirely got up by natives, and that no one else is in any way concerned in it. We are not aware that the projectors of this statue applied for any subscription to it, either to the 'Bombay Gazette,' or the 'Bombay Saturday Review,' and much less applied to either of those influential papers for any advice on the subject. It is no doubt very kind of our contemporaries to give their advice gratis; but such is the perversity of mankind that this is a favour which most men will not always show themselves duly grateful. The native community of Bombay propose to erect a statue to one whom they consider a benefactor, and we never heard that they asked beforehand the approbation of either of our contemporaries, indeed they ask nothing of Europeans at all, at least we presume so, except the four hundred square feet of the soil of Bombay, or whatever the amount may be, on which the pedestal will stand; and this we apprehend there will be no difficulty in granting them." If the *Observer* had taken the trouble to ascertain the facts of the case, it would have learnt that Europeans are actively engaged in getting up the preliminary address, that the leading Europeans in Bombay have been asked to sign, and that the support of the English press has been solicited. A private testimonial to Mr. Sunkersett from his own personal friends is of course, as we have said before, no business of ours. But the fact that "the projectors of the "statue applied for subscription" to the address to the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and were anxious to have the proposed public testimonial written up in the papers, justified our interference.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 15TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Northam* anchored from Australia.

MADRAS, 15TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Carnatic* sailed for Galle.

BONDICHERRY, 13TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Galle.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, *15th Jan.* 10-20.
ARRIVED Steamer *Singapore*, from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 8th, and Penang 10th January.
The principal item of intelligence from Japan is that the Prince of Satsuma had paid the indemnity demanded of him on account of the murder of Mr. Richardson, and had given his own assurance that he would do his best to discover the murderers and bring them to justice.
Soon after the fall of Soochow another Rebel city fell to the Imperial troops, and the Imperial cause is said to be rapidly gaining ground.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 15TH JANUARY.
Arrived steamer *Northam* from Sydney 22nd, Melbourne 26th December, and King George's Sound 2nd January.
The intelligence from New Zealand is of the highest importance. It shows that the war may be said to be over. The Waikato tribe suffered so severely in the stand they made at Langaren, and so many of their influential men were captured, that their submission has been tendered.
General Cameron has since taken possession of the King's Head Quarters, and of his flag.
Melbourne has been visited by the severest storm and the greatest flood ever experienced. The Yarra, rose in some places fully fifty feet; traffic was suspended for some days on the Hobsons' Bay company's Lines; and no vessels could enter or leave the harbour for about a week. Fortunately no serious casualties occurred in the Bay. Several lives were lost and a large number of wooden houses were carried away. Subscriptions for the sufferers are now being raised.
Coffee steady; Sugar continues improved, and the consciousness of having acted under the highly critical circumstances an honourable part. Our admiration for the particular act cannot, we must plainly tell them, blind us to the fact of their numerous shortcomings in point of *materiel* and *personnel*. Before the French company's steamers can be considered really formidable competitors of the P. and O., much in their organisation must be radically changed. With all their faults, the latter still possess the advantage over their rivals in respect of speed, comfort, and, unless we are wrongly informed, of seamanship, and these render the Anglo-Indian public, however indignant they may be at their niggardliness, loth to desert them for the former. We feel ourselves bound, however, on this account, only the more pointedly to show the managers of the *Messageries Impériales* that the handsome treatment the *Cambaje's* passengers experienced at their hands has not escaped our notice, and to call the attention of the P. & O. to an example they will do well for their credit's sake, if not for their interests, to imitate. May the calls of "adversity" at the portals of the Imperial fleet be few and far between, and may the "uses" in the particular instance we have recorded speedily assume the form of largely increased meed of popular support.

"T." the London correspondent of the *Friend*, writes to that journal:—"Sir John Lawrence sails on the 19th, and let the idle and the corrupt, and the people who skulk the plains, and inefficient folk generally look out, for the thong will be laid on their loins. Sir John Lawrence assumes the Viceroyalty even more determined to work his men than when he governed the Punjab, and 'expended' an officer per week in securing more rapid justice."

We copied several days ago from the *Bengal Hurkaru* a paragraph complaining that the increase derived from a Fund for the promotion of Native Education founded by the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy is misappropriated, and that Bombay alone benefits to a limited extent by it, a large balance annually disappearing in some mysterious way. We are informed that the statements contained in that paragraph are quite unfounded. In the first place, the endowment consists of only 55, instead of "275," shares of the Bank of Bengal. Secondly, the income derived from this Fund provides for the Education of about 2500 children (boys and girls), in Bombay, Surat, Nowsari, Billimora, Tarapore, Woodwary, Broach, &c. The *Hurkaru* can obtain, on application at our office, a full report of the working of the schools up to the year 1863.

A NOTIFICATION, dated Fort William, 5th January, gives the following statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, of the amount of coin and bullion reserve, and Government securities held by the department of issue of paper currency :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.
Notes in circulation	2,18,00,000	2,31,00,000	62,00,000	5,11,00,000
Silver Coin Reserve	52,22,868	1,14,00,000	27,00,000	1,93,22,868
Silver Bullion Reserve	.....	1,17,00,000	.....	1,17,00,000
Government Securities	1,65,77,132	.....	35,00,000	2,00,77,132

THE *Friend of India*, in an article which we quote to-day, discusses the prospectus of the *Bombay Gazette* under its new management which was issued by us towards the close of last year. There seems to be on most points an almost complete identity of sentiments between the *Friend* and ourselves on the subject of the duties and prospects of the Indian press. Exception, however, is taken to our assertion, that the press, in order to do its work rightly, must be opposed in spirit, if not always in practice, to the Indian Government. It should be understood that we did not, in saying this, by any means wish to intimate that the Government and the press are never to act together for the attainment of the same end. Our meaning was, that Government represents the pressure from without upon the people forcing them to do things which may or may not be for their own good, while the nonpapers are the half conscious expression from within of the earnest desire and effort of the people to have a voice in the shaping of their own destinies. It is obvious that in principle, though as we said "not always in practice," these two forces must be antagonistic to one another.

THE *Poona Observer*, which is in the habit of making positive statements about matters of which it is utterly ignorant, says in its Thursday's issue:—"Those who cry out so loud against the proposed statue to Mr. Jugganath Sunkersett—who are chiefly writers in two English papers published in Bombay—seem to have omitted most unaccountably from their consideration of the question one very important circumstance; and one so obvious that we cannot conceive how it should have escaped their attention. They have forgotten altogether that the scheme is one entirely got up by natives, and that no one else is in any way concerned in it. We are not aware that the projectors of this statue applied for any subscription to it, either to the 'Bombay Gazette,' or the 'Bombay Saturday Review,' and much less applied to either of those influential papers for any advice on the subject. It is no doubt very kind of our contemporaries to give their advice gratis; but such is the perversity of mankind that this is a favour which most men will not always show themselves duly grateful. The native community of Bombay propose to erect a statue to one whom they consider a benefactor, and we never heard that they asked beforehand the approbation of either of our contemporaries, indeed they ask nothing of Europeans at all, at least we presume so, except the four hundred square feet of the soil of Bombay, or whatever the amount may be, on which the pedestal will stand; and this we apprehend there will be no difficulty in granting them." If the *Observer* had taken the trouble to ascertain the facts of the case, it would have learnt that Europeans are actively engaged in getting up the preliminary address, that the leading Europeans in Bombay have been asked to sign, and that the support of the English press has been solicited. A private testimonial to Mr. Sunkersett from his own personal friends is of course, as we have said before, no business of ours. But the fact that "the projectors of the "statue applied for subscription" to the address to the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and were anxious to have the proposed public testimonial written up in the papers, justified our interference.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

KATTYWAR, 8TH JAN. 1864.

I DID hope to have been able to have told you that the New Year had been ushered in by the poor fellows of this part of the world having a chance of obtaining redress, and that they were accordingly becoming more satisfied with the arrangements of the new Political Agent; but such I am sorry to say it is not the case. At present every one, as far as I can hear, is dissatisfied; and no wonder at it, for no redress of any sort is now to be had any where for grievances. The chiefs give none; on the contrary, they are, with few exceptions, committing more *zoolum* than ever, and the Political Agent will listen to no complaints. The original Gerrassias of the country, to whom, by Colonel Walker's settlement, their Gerass was guaranteed, are now having their rights encroached upon by the chiefs in every direction, and the appeal which they are entitled to, and which hitherto they have always had, is done away with by the Political Agent acting as he now does. This, I think, you will allow is not right, and by acting as he is doing, the Political Agent is not tending to raise the British name for justice or abidement to its agreements in the eyes of the people. It seems to me, and the natives themselves remark the same, that where it is convenient, and answers the purposes they may have in view, the British Government abide by the settlement of Colonel Walker, but that they do not do so in the case of its not being to their advantage. The Natives sadly complain of this want of obtaining redress, and of the Political Agent permitting the *zoolum* to go on that is now being carried out by the Chiefs. Every day, and the natives themselves remark the same, that where it is convenient, and answers the purposes they may have in view, the British Government abide by the settlement of Colonel Walker, but that they do not do so in the case of its not being to their advantage. The Natives sadly complain of this want of obtaining redress, and of the Political Agent permitting the *zoolum* to go on that is now being carried out by the Chiefs. Every day, and the natives themselves remark the same, that where it is convenient, and answers the purposes they may have in view, the British Government abide by the settlement of Colonel Walker, but that they do not do so in the case of its not being to their advantage. The Natives sadly complain of this want of obtaining redress, and of the Political Agent permitting the *zoolum* to go on that is now being carried out by the Chiefs. I am sorry to say it is not the case. At present every one, as far as I can hear, is dissatisfied; and no wonder at it, for no redress of any sort is now to be had any where for grievances. The chiefs give none; on the contrary, they are, with few exceptions, committing more *zoolum* than ever, and the Political Agent will listen to no complaints. The original Gerrassias of the country, to whom, by Colonel Walker's settlement, their Gerass was guaranteed, are now having their rights encroached upon by the chiefs in every direction, and the appeal which they are entitled to, and which hitherto they have always had, is done away with by the Political Agent acting as he now does. This, I think, you will allow is not right, and by acting as he is doing, the Political Agent is not tending to raise the British name for justice or abidement to its agreements in the eyes of the people. It seems to me, and the natives themselves remark the same, that where it is convenient, and answers the purposes they may have in view, the British Government abide by the settlement of Colonel Walker, but that they do not do so in the case of its not being to their advantage. The Natives sadly complain of this want of obtaining redress, and of the Political Agent permitting the *zoolum* to go on that is now being carried out by the Chiefs. Every day, and the natives themselves remark the same, that where it is convenient, and answers the purposes they may have in view, the British Government abide by the settlement of Colonel Walker, but that they do not do so in the case of its not being to their advantage. The Natives sadly complain of this want of obtaining redress, and of the Political Agent permitting the *zoolum* to go on that is now being carried out by the Chiefs. If this is done, then we may hope to retain our good name, otherwise I doubt our doing any thing of the kind. If, however, the Government do not choose to adopt this plan, but still do not purpose abiding by Colonel Walker's settlement, then let them cancel this said settlement and tell the people to take care of themselves. In common justice to the people one or the other ought to be done, and I would far sooner see the prior measure adopted, as would, I feel certain, all the people of the province. The man Amundjee has returned from Joonaghur, and I hear has been congratulating himself on the *Bombay Gazette* having changed hands, flattering himself that now no news from Kattywar will be published, and that his doings will no longer be exposed, but I trust that though the paper has changed owners it will still be ready; as it formerly was, to expose grievances and rascalities, and to try to remedy the same.

BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and staff proceeded yesterday afternoon by the B. B. and C. I. Railway train to Surat. On Monday next His Excellency will open the Cowasjee Jehanghir Hospital at Surat, and on Wednesday will proceed to Ahmedabad.

THE office of the Director of Public Instruction has been removed from Poona to Bombay, until the rains, when it will be again located to the Deccan.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GUICOWAR of Baroda and his retinue left Bombay yesterday morning on a tour to the Concan.

WE understand that MR. S. L. Acland (of the firm of Messrs. Acland and Prentis) has been appointed to act as Paupers' Attorney, in room of Dr. R. A. Dallas, proceeded to England on six months' leave of absence.

The Hon'ble Judges of the High Court have appointed the following gentlemen to conduct the examination of Vakeels, which will take place on the 8th proximo, on the Appellate side of the High Court :—
Mr. R. West, Registrar of the High Court, appellate side. Mr. Dhirajlall Mathooradass, Government Pleader. Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayen Mandlik, a Vakeel of the High Court. Mr. Abbajee Bulwant, Sheristadar, and Rao Bahadoor Trimulrao, Principal Sudder Ameen at Ahmednuggur.

THE PARSI REFINISTONE CLUB.—The Amateurs of the above Corps will play in English at the Grant Road on Monday, the 18th instant, in three excellent pieces entitled "Whitebait at Greenwich," "Taming a Tiger" and "Diamond Cut Diamond," with an original Song on the late Lord Elgin. In the interval some comic songs and a dance will take place.

ON Wednesday night last an attempt was made by some robbers to break open the rooms of Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co., auctioneers, in Forbes Street, but without success. There appeared to be a hole made in the wall in the rear part of the premises, apparently by large iron nails, two or three of which were found lying near the spot, but it was not large enough to admit a man. No trace has been discovered of the robbers.

THE *Star of India*, *Waltzer* Castle and

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I trust you will do me the favor of allowing space in your columns for the following remarks on the subject of the currency.

It is proposed to introduce a gold currency into this country in one of two ways. Gold is to be the only legal tender, except for small sums, for which silver is to be retained a legal tender, or gold is to become a legal tender as well as silver.

The advocates for the introduction of gold in the first named mode can scarcely have studied the question sufficiently to have enabled them to foresee the consequences of the adoption of their proposal: for it is not to be supposed that high minded English gentlemen would knowingly advocate a measure which would demonetise the many millions of silver coin in this country (hoarded or otherwise) not required for circulation in the settlement of small transactions, and necessitate the debasement of the coin so required. As one of the writers whose letters have been published has already said, the consequences of the adoption of this proposal only require to be pointed out to ensure its immediate rejection.

There remains, however, the proposal of the introduction of gold as a legal tender as well as silver.

The advocates of this measure suggest that the English sovereign should be made a legal tender as ten rupees, and have apparently overlooked the fact that at present the coin is at a premium in the currency of this country. To obtain the circulation of a gold coin as ten rupees it is necessary, that it should have in it less pure gold than is in the English sovereign, or that the introduction of it as curreucy should be postponed until, as is anticipated, silver rises still further in price in the West, and a corresponding fall takes place in the price of gold in the East. To ensure gold coin passing current along with silver coin, it is necessary they should not be more valuable in relation to the silver coin than is gold bullion to silver bullion.

It is contended by the advocates of this measure of a double legal tender that, if it were adopted, it would prevent the recurrence of monetary crises similar to the one we are now passing through. "The precious metals," they say "have a tendency towards the East. The supplies of silver, in so far as they have been obtained from other sources than mines, are now exhausted. The supplies from the mines are too small for the requirements of our currency. Supplies of gold from the gold mines will prove sufficient. Let us adopt gold as a legal tender. By this means we will either so keep down the price of silver that it will circulate side by side with gold, or it, a metal of which the supplies are now insufficient, will be replaced by one of which there seems every prospect there will be no lack. Moreover, the power of our mint will be increased tenfold. It will coin gold pieces of ten rupees as fast as it will silver pieces of one rupee each."

Let us look a little into the causes of the monetary crisis through which we are passing; and to understand it thoroughly we shall have to go back to the middle of 1862. At that time a great rise took place in the price of cotton in the Liverpool market, and large profits were realised by the owners of shipments on the way, and those who had made forward contracts for cotton. These fortunate men were mostly resident in Bombay, and, when remittances for their cotton on a great part of the money was retained in Bombay, keeping the currency full. A very different state of things, however, arose after the middle of 1863. The recipients of large profits on cotton were then not resident in Bombay but, residents up the country. News of a great rise in the price of cotton in Liverpool arrived towards the end of the monsoon. Residents in Bombay made forward contracts and otherwise bought cotton at high prices. The cotton had to be paid and remitted for in rupees. The demand for coin was quite unlooked for on the part of the Bank managers as well as others. Silver bullion in quantity to meet the demand was not provided, and the mint was found incompetent to coin fast enough what bullion was found. This is the state of matters a recurrence of which the introduction of a gold currency is to prevent.

Now, Sir, it is very evident that the silver was not wanted for export but for circulation as money at all. It was required as a commodity to be hoarded; the coining being, for the time being, required simply as a guarantee of the quantity and quality of the metal. How would the introduction of gold into the currency meet such a difficulty as this? It is true that the mint could have coined gold faster than it could have done silver. But this is an advantage that would scarcely warrant the taking of so serious a step as the introduction of a new legal tender into the currency of a great Empire. The obvious remedy in that particular is to increase the power of the mint to such an extent as shall be equal to all that may be required of it. Apart from this, we should not have been one whit the better off with gold as a legal tender than we have been without it. The demand for bullion would have been as unlooked and unprovided for. The mint would have coined all the metal sent to it as fast as it was received, and the coin would have gone up the country out of circulation. We should have been as badly off for gold and silver bullion together as we have been for silver bullion alone.

The precious metals, it is true, have a tendency towards the East, but what is the cause of this tendency? The produce of India has increased greatly in demand in Europe and America, and, for the time being, the war now raging in the latter continent has caused an extraordinary demand for that produce. Returns for it its owners require to be largely in the precious metals. Is this extraordinary demand beneficial to the people of this country? I maintain it is not. If the extraordinary supplies of cotton required had been furnished from new land and by the exertions of superabundant labour, it would have been beneficial; but such has not been the case. To furnish the required cotton, land and labour have been taken from the production of what are the necessaries of life to the many millions of India, that a few thousand rupees may have rupees to bury in the earth, and a few hundred merchants fine dwellings and equipages for themselves, and anklets, wristlets, ear-rings, and nose-rings for their wives and children.

But, Sir, the land-holders have a perfect right to do as they like with their land in the matter of putting it under the most profitable cultivation. I do not dispute, but on the contrary uphold this right. It is unfortunate they do not wish for other returns than a barren metal. The precious metals are called fertilizing streams, but it is not made very clear how the process of fertilizing goes on. No doubt, so far as the desire for the possession of these metals leads to increased exertion on the part of the inhabitants of this country they are productive of good; but if the same exertion were induced by the desire for something better, say large importations of cloth and other articles of consumption, it would be preferable for all concerned. However that may be, the desire for the precious metals that exists in this country does not warrant the introduction of the new legal tender proposed. If silver be scarce and gold required as returns for our exports, let the gold come as a commodity as at present, and do not let us have a continuance of the rise in prices we have been having for so many years back, which would certainly ensue in so far as the gold went into circulation or kept down the price of silver. I for one have been looking forward with pleasure to this scarcity of silver. In consequence of it I have been hoping for an amelioration of the condition of the many millions who have suffered and are suffering from rises in price consequent on incessant additions to our currency, viz: all in the receipt of fixed money incomes, from whatever sources derived. The introduction of gold into our currency would not obviate such crises as the one we are passing through, and it would be a grievous injustice to many millions of people.

In so far as the desire for the precious metals leads to the taking of land and labour from the cultivation of grain to that of cotton it is questionable if it be a good. In so far as our receipts of the precious metals cause an accession to our currency they are an unmitigated evil.

It is contended that the gold discoveries have not caused any appreciable rise in prices in the world: that any rise in prices may be accounted for by increased demand or shortness supply. How has the increased demand or short supply, arisen? Let us trace the progress of the gold from the mines. When the gold mines of Australia and California were discovered it was ascertained that a man by a day's labour could produce 8 or 10 times as much of the metal as he could have done formerly, and thousands of the off-scourings of all flesh, whose demand for commodities had hitherto been very limited indeed, rushed to the prolific countries. With the gold they produced they caused a demand for, amongst other things, the produce of India and the manufactures of Europe. For the manufactures of Europe the gold went there as returns, and there it caused a demand for, amongst other things, the produce of India. The produce of India went to meet the demand, but its owners required silver, not gold. The double standard in France, along with the produce of the silver mines, enabled this difficulty to be overcome. With gold the required silver has continued to be bought. Production is the cause of demand. The production of gold has caused the increased demand for, amongst other things, Indian produce. The gold discoveries were the cause of the rise in price of Indian produce in the first instance, and the cause of the rise in the cost of living in India. Now, the American war has caused a rise in the price of Indian cotton, and, supplies of silver to pay for it being nearly exhausted, we are to have a deluge of gold as currency. There is to be no end of the rise in prices and cost of living in India. That thousands may amass wealth, many millions are to continue to suffer the pangs of straitened means, if not absolute want! I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

ANTI-GOLD.

Bombay, 15th January 1864.

PUBLIC CHARITY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A good deal has been said, and much controversy has arisen regarding the recent benefactions of several of our wealthy native gentlemen. "Charity goeth before all things," the real, true, genuine article, and ennobleth the donor beyond all price. Whether or not the large sum of money lately expended on various institutions, for drinking fountains, church steeples, &c. have been given with a Christian spirit, I will not stop to discuss, merely remarking that if all that has been said of these benefactions be true, it is simply in accordance with the ways of the world. Snobbery, toadyism, and a slavish respect for the "conventionalities" always have existed, do now exist, and will endure for all time, not in Bombay alone, but throughout the world. Of charity pure and simple, a lamentably small modicum exists. Reading an old volume of "Household Words" I came across an article which pleased me much, and which is very *apropos* of the subject at the present time. It is entitled

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

It has been declared, with truth, that public charity accomplishes more in this country than in any other in the world. The inference to be deduced from this fact may be carefully drawn. Many influences swell the amount of "charitable donations;" and it is by arriving at something like an estimate of the pure charity, to be generally traced in a subscription list, that we measure the extent of public heart-benevolence. Let us take up a list at random. Here is a subscription in aid of an hospital. The first name we find is that of.

Miss Letitia Latterday, of Latterborough Hall... £10.

Doubtless, this lady is sincerely desirous that the hospital thus patronised should be a couple of beds the better of her contribution; yet, the conspicuous advertisement of Miss Latterday's name and cuphonious address at full length, betrays an anxiety that her benevolent desires, together with the fact of her being the possessor of Latterborough Hall, should be extensively known to the public at large. The next lines on the list are:—

John Pampas, Esq.	... ...	... £5.
Mrs. John Pampas	... ...	... £5.

If Mr. Pampas be solely anxious to extend the usefulness of the hospital, why did he not subscribe at once without dragging in his wife? Is he pleased to see his name prominently repeated in the list; or has Mrs. Pampas insisted upon seeing herself in print? We suspect that the Pampases look upon the matter rather as a bit of cheap distinction than a real goodness performed by them. Mr. Pampas, we are told was very particular about having his name properly spelt.

This expedient for spreading a small amount of charity over a large surface of publicity is more strikingly exemplified by the next entries:—

The Right Honorable Lady Bittern	... ...	10s.6d.
The Honorable Charles Bittern	... ...	5 0
The Honourable Fanny Bittern	... ...	5 0
The Honourable Alicia Bittern	... ...	2 6
The Honourable Jemima Bittern	... ...	2 6
The Honourable Chas.de Brandenburgh Bittern..		2 6

Lady Bittern is an economist. No one knows better than her Ladyship how to lay out thirty shillings in charity with profit to the reputation of her numerous family. Each member of the circle of princely names exhibited to those who happen to know that Charles de Brandenburgh Bittern has not yet arrived at the dignity of being short-coated!

The next name worthy of note is that of our friend.—

Tomlinson, Esq., of Topperton Hall..... £25.

We happened to be present when this subscription was solicited. Tomlinson, an exemplary share-broker, had recently bought "the place" advertised above. The first question he asked the begging secretary was—not as to the object of the fund in course of formation; how it would be applied; what amount of suffering it would mitigate; how many new patients would be relieved—but, "How have you got on?" The secretary unfolded his list: "Well, Sir," he began, "we have the Lord Lieutenant (fifty guineas), the High Sheriff (fifty pounds), Lord Bramble, one hundred and five pounds. You see, Sir?" contenued the wily solicitor, knowing his man, and mentioning each initial, "We do not like to make up our list alphabetically, but according to amounts."

"Hum!" considered Tomlinson, melting to the cause when he remembered how completely out of sight the "T" were struck in former advertisements; "How much have you got Sir Shrine Flint put down?

Twenty pounds Sir."

"Very well; put down twenty-five opposite to my name. You see," was Tomlinson's aside speech to us, "one must do this thing a little handsome in a new comer into this aristocratic part of the country, or one gets looked on frezingly by the people; I may say, blown upon.

It is a sorry inference, then—but, alas, a true one—that Tomlinson's money was not put forth to fend off suffering from the sick poor, but, as a golden shield for himself against the cold shoulders of the rich.

"Sir," said the Secretary, when he called on the chief proprietor of the Whited Sepulchre Chronicle, "we have received twelve hundred a year in newspaper advertising; besides two hundred per annum in printing circulars. You could not have a better medium for making your excellent publication exclusively known to the public. Let me say five." But the editor only appealed to, knew that the notification would be repeated in just as many, impressions for less money, we find it stand thus:

Proprietors of the Whited Sepulchre Chronicle £2 2s.

Could the price and day of publication have appeared, the donor doubtfully owned he would have been glad to give the five.

Glancing the eye over other parts of the subscription list, we do not find it wholly a record of pomps and vanities. There are a few scarcely perceptible cents almost overlooked by the big letters of the great subscribers. They are simple initials set against small sums; the smallest, however, is greater than either of Lady Bittern's family offerings. "A Friend" occurs more than once, and ten shillings is bestowed by "an Old Patient." Such contributions speak true charity out of the fulness of genuine gratitude.

Our former instances are, we reluctantly own, not overcharged demonstrations of what goes by the name of charity, in a great many cases. A new ward is to be built in a hospital. Experience proves that to demonstrate the necessity and utility of such an addition, is but a secondary necessity. The promoters know that to succeed, they must get the undertaking graced with the assistance and patronage of half-a dozen peers, a sprinkling of the House of Commons, and a judicious selection from wealthy neighbours. The list is published and subscriptions flow in. Why do they flow in? Because the undistinguished "friends" of the gentlemen who are with ease-have, too often, a morbid desire to find their names ranged alongside those of "Good" Dukes, Peers, and M.P.'S.

The truth is, deep, sympathising, effectual benevolence does not often find its way into the subscription list at all. Neither does it go about in mysterious melodramatic disguises on propose to be found out and be all the more blazoned; but, with unostentatious earnestness, gives its intellect and its time, as well as its money, to the needy and suffering. It discriminates, inquires, and affords judicious help rather than unqualified alms; which though it may bless the giver, seldom blesses the receiver: unless in cases of utter helplessness.

Meek charity never thrusts her hand into her purse with the bouncing let-me-know-what-I-have-to-pay-and-have-done-with-it, profusion of a rich "subscriber." She is a great economist; for had she millions, she could not cover and heal all the sores of poverty that cover the land. She knows that unwise profusion to one case is gross injustice to many others that must be consequently neglected.

It may be argued, that whatever be the motives of the advertisers, for their seeming charity, the result is good. They gave their money and that is usefully applied.

As a general rule, we doubt this. The regular charities, of which routine advertisements are constantly appearing in the Spring, are, many of them, gigantic jobs; operating less for the excellent objects pretended in them than for the payment of large salaries to their officers and managers. Most of the subscribed capital goes to build magnificent palaces for a few children who are supposed to be born in hovels; to pay the bill of treasurers, who manage to get elected such because they are printers, or contractors for articles used in the institution, and enormously overcharged. The purest we believe to be medical charities; but some of these are full of abuses—abuses often occasioned by their very affluence, and which they have attained by means of a clever, and constant working of The Subscription List.

A. B.

BENGAL.

RUMOURS have lately been heard to the effect that, the Bhootan Embassy will shortly return to Darjeeling, but with what success to their mission, and what reception they had met with from both the Debraj and the Dhurmraj, the two great Chiefs ins in the Bhootan States, we have not yet been informed.—*Hurkaru, Jan. 7.*

VARIOUS rumours and speculations have lately been rife regarding the changes likely to take place in the event of Colonel Durand being appointed to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjaub. In certain quarters, it is said that, Mr. Bayley, the Home Secretary will succeed the gallant Colonel in the Foreign Office, he being the senior in the service. In others, however, it has been heard, that Mr. Richard Temple is the coming man. Some more changes are also likely to take place in the event of Mr. Harington proceeding to Europe.—*Id.*

We have already had occasion to chronicle two cases which, in England, will be easily seized as indications of the low tone of morals pervading society in India. One was the Court Martial at Rawul Pindee, upon Quarter Master Thomas Lawrence of Her Majesty's 51st, for bribery and corruption, which resulted in the conviction of the prisoner, and the order that he should be cashiered. The case was a very gross one, and, to adopt the old established expressions, "scandalous and unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Petty sums from small contractors paid not to him, but to his wife, amounting altogether to above Rs. 1,180, and extending over a space of only ten or twelve months, implies an amount of quiet independance of that useful article called honesty almost amusing. The second case alluded to is that of Mrs. Thompson and Colonel Bushe, in which damages are awarded in favor of the injured husband with costs, of, Rs. 19,000. A dear price to pay for the lady. But honor is priceless, and dishonor a thing to be valued accordingly. What a pity these things are not considered a little sooner. However, she recreant wife has fled to the Bushe, and "if a bird in the hand be worth two in the bush." Rs. 19,000, which may be termed the only thing Major Thompson has in hand to console him for his double the value of what the seducer has.—*Allahabad Observer, Jan. 9.*

THE INDIAN PRESS.

From the Friend of India.

A BOMBAY contemporary, in announcing certain changes connected with its plans, takes occasion to consider the position which the press in India now occupies and the prospect that is yet before it. The subject is more important, and it may be very much more interesting, than is commonly supposed. Everywhere the press is a considerable power, even when it is kept in check by a despotism. In the old societies of Europe its influence and its authority are so well understood that the first act of a tyrant is to suppress it, and of a wise ruler to unshackle it. Where it is perfectly free, to mould men's opinions to an extent that few, even among public writers, ever comprehend estimate. Three-fourths of mankind are habitually too indolent to think for themselves. On any great question of the hour they accept the conclusions and submit to the guidance of their favourite journal; and in these days great events follow each other in too rapid succession for any one but a professed politician even comprehend thoroughly their bearing upon to each other, to trace back from a result to its cause, and to produce from a dark labyrinth the link that exists, sometimes obvious, but more frequently remote, between all circumstances that affect the happiness or the misfortunes, the progress or the decadence, of mankind in this world. Most people are too much immersed in the occupations of their daily life to give the necessary time to the study of those larger elements which constitute the life of a nation. Hence the great spread of journalism of late years, and hence, too, the enormous power that it has acquired, and the high estimation in which it is held by society at large, when its privileges are not abused, and when its authority is not misapplied. Some thinking men, Mr John Stuart Mill among the number, have questioned whether the press will not become dangerous, and whether it is not even now exercising an injurious effect in Europe—the first fear arising from forgetfulness of the fact that the press is the servant, and not the master of a nation, and that it, too, like everything else must yield to public opinion; and the second springing from the theory that people would think more for themselves if they were left to gentlemen who do the ordinary forms of flattery. It will usually have much more solid tokens of encouragement to rely upon—the encouragement afforded by that degree of public approval which enables it to speak with influence and authority.

Sir Charles Wood has unwisely done very much to place the press in a false position towards the Government. On one memorable occasion it was sought to impose ruinous restraints upon the press. The result of the measure will probably not encourage any one to try the same experiment over again. Sir Charles Wood however, still seeks to weaken the press by damming up its sources of information. The consequence, is that false ideas are often spread, erroneous conclusions are drawn, injustice may sometimes be committed, and the Government deprives itself of credit which might fairly belong to it. A really strong government is always anxious to gain the support of the press; a government which is not strong seriously needs it and cannot do without it. The day will come when the press here will be placed in its proper position, if not by the spontaneous action of the government, by the exercise of its own power. In the meantime, it does its work under somewhat hard conditions. It is therefore all the more necessary that it should have a strong vitality and this is not always to be gained by a close adherence to the traditions of the past, or as it is interpreted in the jargon of some by mere "experience," which very often unfortunately deepens folly and obstinacy instead of bringing wisdom. The pretension to some wonderful fund of knowledge which does not exist, and which would not be of the lightest use if it did, is the failing that brings what we may venture to call mandil-pated Anglo-Indians into contempt. Every well educated man in these days may easily know more of India as it now is than the supperficial triflers who undertake, like quacks in a country fair, to cure all its disorders, and who would fain have us believe that they possess some marvellous gift of intuition. The great work before the press must be accomplished without the "encumbrance" of their aid.

THE MADRAS NEWSPAPERS.

(From the Madras Daily News.)

IF the organs of public opinion in this Presidency are to be believed (and where can we go for more enlightened, impartial, and independent testimony?) the chief glory of Madras, the brightest jewel in the crown of the Benighted One, is her Press. It has always been the one great source of consolation in the midst of her humiliations and troubles. It may be sad to think that we are under the iron heel of a Governor who is not the friend of the *Friend* of Seramporo; that we are groaning under the cruel and senseless system of the ryotwari; that intelligent strangers, when they courteously condescend to land on our inhospitable shore, are first half frightened to death by naked savages, whose appearance is alarmingly suggestive of the fate of the too adventurous Captain Cook, and can then find nothing better to restore their shattered nerves than tepid beer, and bad smells. But still like the landlady who felt that it was only her knowledge of the Greek alphabet that enabled her to bear up under the misery of the genteel first-floor lodger, we have always been able to take refuge from the gibes and taunts of Serampore satirists in the reflexion that Madras numbered no less then three dailies and a tri-weekly among her greater literary constellations, to say nothing of her smaller Journals are like Sheridan's actors; when they do agree, their unanimity is wounderful, and however we may now and then feel bound individually to correct each other's shortcomings collectively we are always ready to admit that we make together a very fine show. If braggadocio were known in Madras, as, we are given to understand, it is known in Calcutta and Bombay, we should be inclined to think that that the Madras journals were perhaps a trifle addicted to bragging about the Madras Press.

It is true that for a short time the eccentric ambition of Mr. John Vans Agnew put us all under a cloud, but this evil soon brought its own antidote, and perhaps administered a salutary, if not a very palatable lesson. It was not pleasant to be made to feel that we were all, taken together, sufficiently small to be set upon collectively by one not very big man. But still, as the public spirited *Indopolite* pointed out, the liberty of the press is never so much appreciated by Englishman as when they seem likely to lose it. It was scarcely to be expected that Madras would allow its press to exist merely for the purpose of registering the private opinions, and eulogizing the magnificent entertainments of one man however remarkable for his judgment, large-mindedness and tact. If Mr. Vans Agnew had contrived to keep his seat a little longer on the three leading Presidency papers, he would probably have soon been able to take credit for bestowing a fresh jewel on the crown of Madras by adding to her already much vaunted number of journals a fourth. As it is, he has been the means of infusing new life and vigour into two or three which might otherwise have long had to maintain and unequal, if gallant fight against numbers and prestige.

It is obvious that these considerations may fairly reconcile us to bear with tolerable equanimity the laugh which envious Calcutta and boisterous Bombay will probably raise at our expense, when they hear from what a comical censorship we have so narrowly escaped. But if further consolation be wanting, we may fairly turn for it to the *Madras Observer*, which makes its appearance in its new form at a most opportune moment just in time to make up for our recent partial eclipse. Indisputable rich and happy as Madras has no doubt been in her daily papers, she has long wanted, to complete her programme, a weekly journal, which might hope some day to equal, we mean to excel, the *Friend* of Calcutta and the *Saturday Review* of Bombay. The *Madras Observer* in its old form was indeed as well-conducted a paper as we need wish to see, and the public will be glad to learn that it is for some time to have the valuable assistance of its former editor, but it professedly addressed itself to a comparatively limited class. It was specially written for circulation among members of the church of England, and had therefore to struggle against the insuperable difficulties presented to the success of any paper which in a small community, composed of various sects, leans avowedly to one form of religion. We are therefore very glad to see that the new *Observer* starts on a broader basis, distinctly repudiating all tinge of sectarianism. We learn from an able introduction, written, we believe, by its new editor, a gentleman who has long been a prominent contributor to the literary world of Madras, and than whom few are more eager to do good, more zealous to advocate a good cause, that its policy is to "promote union and harmony among the various sections of the Christian Church"—to take as its standing ground only those "main points of the general doctrine" upon which all sects alike are agreed.

"In times like the present and with such a work as lies before Christians in this country, no divided or isolated effort will avail. The great Hindoo idolatry which has withstood all assaults for a thousand years is not to be overthrown by any sectarian influence. It is the work of the living God, and He has chosen His living Church to be the means of carrying out his purpose; and, until all branches of his Church unite their influence, efforts, and prayers, it will be perfectly useless to expect great results. Idolatry must fall before all and the power of God. In the face of such a mighty opposing power we must forget all petty differences, lay aside all jealousy, and hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder we must press forward with our faces we must press forward with our faces to the front. When this is done, and only then, can the cry of victory rise from missionary laborers in this land."

If this large minded and liberal tone can only be preserved, the new journal bids fair to be one of the greatest boons which has ever been conferred on Madras. A more effectual remedy for the party spirit, which unfortunately too readily has sway itself amongst us could not easily be found that in a newspaper so conducted on a broad, religious basis as to secure the respect and support of men of every shade of religious opinion. Unhappily it is too often the fate of religious journals to degenerate into narrow sectarian publications, which only circulate in societies and they thus speedily lose their hold over any but a very limited class. If the new *Observer* can steer clear of this quicksand, we can see no reason why it should not speedily achieve success, and take its place among the leading journals of India. It has been promised the support of many able writers, and as a weekly paper it has a great advantage over its less fortunate daily brethr en, in the amount of time afforded it for the selection of subjects, and the careful expression of well-considered views. Our readers must not suppose that, because it starts on a religious basis, it is therefore merely a religious paper. We are informed that ample arrangements have been made to procure a supply of articles on all subjects of general interest, from politics to literature. We gladly welcome amongst us a paper professing principles with which we so heartily sympathise, and trust that we may be as fortunate in obtaining its support, as we are ready to lend it our own.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

(From the Lahore Chronicle)

THE following passage formed part of an article on the examination system written in June 1859 for the *Calcutta Review*, at a time when it was believed that Sir John Lawrence's sun was set, and would not again arise above the horizon, consequently it cannot be considered a mere flattering compliment to the new Governor General as might have been the case had it appeared *now* for the first time in order to welcome the rising sun.

"Some few, strong in purpose and frame, climb to the summit, and grasp the sceptre of Government, because no lordling from England happened to be available at the moment, or because the post appeared too dangerous to be pleasing. But to them the elevation has proved to be a burden too heavy for them to bear, a vanity and vexation of spirit, ending in an untimely retreat, or an immature grave. Some return home, their labours done, the work of their lives exhausted, and find their contemporaries, their school friends, still on the lower rounds of life as rising advocates and promising divines, and life appears to have moved a snail's pace at home, while in India it has advanced with the speed of a railroad. They return home to wile out the remnant of their days, the residue of their faculties, ingloriously at the London Club, or obscurely in the Highland valley: but often and often, in dreams of the day and dreams of the night, will they live over their past lives, and think of the dark people whose fortunes they have swayed for good or for evil: will regret much that they omitted to do, and much that they might have done better, and long for renewed vigour and fresh youth to devote to the same cause.

One man—one only—has in these last days retired amidst the plaudits of England and India, and as on the eve of his departure the great Proconsul was about to resign his Dictorial wreath, he received from his fellow labourers an ovation, far transcending the vulgar strut up the Sacred Way, or the blood-stained triumph of the Capitol. He had no more favours to bestow, no more patronage to dispense, but he was the pilot who had weathered the storm, and he deserved the acknowledgments which he received. There he stood, firm on his legs, square in his shoulders, dauntless in his aspect, built in the mould of a Cromwell, ready to look friends or foe in the face, incapable of guile real or implied, and yet as strong in his simplicity and straight-forwardness that he was not easily deceived. Age had silvered his hair and dimmed his eyesight, since thirteen years ago we met him as he crossed the Sutlej, but nought had been diminished of his energy, or of his firmness of purpose. Good fortune, and a wonderful coincidence of events, had seconded his exertions, and rising from the ranks of his profession he had in his own rough way carved out an European reputation, received every honour which a nation could confer on the great Civil Order of the Bath, and the thanks of the Commons: but amidst the applause of all parties he had not contracted one spark of conceit. Elevation had not spoilt him.

He was, after all things—a good man and true, who did the work that was set before him, strongly and thoroughly; who, when experience failed, drew on his own judgment, trusted to his own firmness, and was never found wanting. Indomitable in death as in life, with a tenacity of purpose, he has left the Republic a train of followers, who are proud to be deemed of his school. In the United States such a man would have been President of the people; in England, had the aristocratic element been less exclusive, he might have been like the elder Pitt, a great War Minister: in the Middle Ages he would have carved out a kingdom. He knew and remembered, after a lapse of years, the minutest details of the administrative system, still he grasped, and at once adopted, the general view of a subject which so many bureaucrats miss. Unrivalled in rapid despatch of business, he never tolerated delay in others, but he knew when to relax and when to slack the rein, and he was the master, not the slave of his work, and never sacrificed ends to means. So great was his prestige, that all, military or civil, older or younger, tendered to him the willing homage of obedience. He rose to ennoble the last years of the rule of the Company, and to prove that the system of examination could by chance produce a man as a set off to the scores of dullards with which India had been oppressed: he all but effaced the stain on the Company's shield, that during a century of rule she had never given one servant to take his place for Indian services among the leading rank of his country.

(From the Spectator.)

INDIAN stories are always so crowded with details that their drift too often escapes the public; but the popular theory about Sir John Lawrence is, as a whole, quite true. He did most unquestionably save us from the necessity of having to conquer India, from the moment the sepoys seized Delhi, to the moment when its fall made civil government once more possible India was clove in twain, with Lord Canning ruling on one side and Sir John Lawrence upon the other, but with scarcely the faintest means of communication between the two. For three months, we believe, not an order from Calcutta ever reached the Punjaub. There, however, was Sir John Lawrence, with less than 10,000 effective Europeans, with 50,000 drilled veterans in revolt between him and his only possible source of reinforcements, with the Afghans threatening him on the West, all lost away to the South, the Khalsa for fighting Sikhs held in order only by their personal awe of him, one great Sikh Prince with an army and treasury at disposal, and hosts of small chiefs as hostile as mediatised chieftains always are. For five months Sir Jhon Lawrence, without help save from within, maintained his position, inspired his own Cromwellian energy into his chief subordinates, induced demi-hostile princes to guard his communications, hurled two armies successively upon Delhi, for whose fall all Sikhs were watching, bribed the Afghans, raised loans on his own bare word, enlisted the doubtful warrior clan, the Khalsa, whom we had but just settled down to the plough, actually ventured to sanction the Khalsa national rite, "the baptism of the sword," and when, in September, all seemed unavailing, sent forward to Delhi his last hundred of reliable troops, and stood amidst thirty millions of nearly certain foes content that his only duty had been done. There never was in the whole history of British India such an interval as the fortnight which preceded the fall of Delhi, —Northern India was utterly exhausted, the Mahrattas were gathering round Lord Elphinstone, and the Sikhs even before Delhi were muttering that the hour for them had arrived. If Delhi did not fall, the Empire would, and it was then that the application was made to Sir John to chose between and assault which, had it failed, would have been followed by the massacre of every white face north of the Nerbudda, and a suspension of the seige. Lord Lyvedan is right when he says that Lord Canning had no intention of retreating from before Delhi, wrong when he implies that that retreat was out of the question. Lord Canning could send no orders, and did send none; but every purely military reason was against the assault. The responsibility was thrown on Sir John, and to his prompt reply it is owing that we had not to reconquer India against, instead of, with the Sikhs. He authorized, without legal power, an act of military madness—the storm of a fortified city supposed to be defended by twice the besieging force and by a hostile population tenfold the assailants' number with an army which ten minutes' check would instantly have dissolved. Three days later the tidings, "Delhi has fallen," were flying along that rapid telegraph of successive human voices which has so often puzzled observers in Asia, Bombay was subsiding into its usual discontented calm, the Sepoy army was flying to Rohilcund, the Sikh nation was submitting to the British standard, and Lord Canning was able to write that the neck of the rebellion was broken before a man had landed to his aid. That Sir John had marvellous assistance—Edwardes, who held the dangerous valley of Peshawur with a garrison his foes could have counted; Nicholson the whom England had this boundless source of power, an original general; Montgomery, who enabled his chief to double himself, is true; but, then, who saw and selected these men? The first attribute of a born ruler is his ability to pick his own tools, and that ability is possessed by Sir John Lawrence in a remarkable degree. There was one point, moreover, on which even on these men could lend him no assistance, for it required a quality always incommunicable. Major Edwardes could have crushed the Sepoy withjust as heavy a hand, Nicholson might have planned an even more perfect campaign, Mr. Montgomery could infuse into all around him a zeal and energy unrivalled, but the Sikhs were the true masters of the situation, and they looked to "Jan Sahib" alone, feared him only among men, quailed only before the thought of his unchangeable fortune, and had cholera or over-exertion carried him off—as seemed once only too probable—energy, and generality, and the prestige of success, all would alike have been unavailing. The Sikhs would have conquered India for another race than us.

MONETARY PROSPECTS.

From the Economist.

THERE is a lull in the money market. "Things are easier" is the most frequent remark. Bills have been discounted at less than the Bank rate. On the Stock Exchange money has been very plentiful; it has been sometimes impossible to lend it from day to day at so low a rate as 2 per cent. Moreover, there is a disposition in the minds of most persons to regard the evil day as past; to expect that money at any rate will not augment in value, and to hope that it may very soon diminish.

We own that we cannot but regard these expectations as over sanguine. After the rise of the Bank rate to 6 per cent, there was a similar lull, and sanguine persons then said that there would be no higher rate for a long time; they acted boldly upon their opinion, and as the Bank soon raised its rate from 6 to 8 per cent they are now sufferers. It is important that a similar error should not be committed a second time. Many of the indications of plentiful money are only indications of diffused caution. Of this number is the value of money on the Stock Exchange. Money is cheap there, because discount houses and other persons choose in the technial phrase to "keep strong;" they let their bills run off and be paid, do not discount fresh ones, and take their money to the Stock Exchange to lend it. The consequence is that in the stock market money is very cheap, at least from day to day; but we must not infer from this circumstance that there is a substantial improvement in our monetary prospects. It is chief because certain people are cautious, and not because the bullion liabilities of the entire money market are reduced.

We own we cannot feel confident in the appearance that the present value of money is sufficient for the necessities of the case. We are not of course recommending that the Bank should at once raise its rate; the problem is one to be solved by a tentative experiment; and as yet we do not know that 8 per cent may not be enough. It is the duty of the Bank not to impose on commerce a greater burden than is needful, and indeed they would soon injure their own business if they did so, as the general market would not not follow any extreme measure not supported by public judgment. But at the same time, the realities of the case must be looked at plainly and without disguise.

The principal cause which within a brief period has raised the value of money from 4 per cent. to 8 per cent is of course the "cotton drain,"—the necessity of paying in bullion for the cotton we have bought and the cotton we are buying. The drain of the precious metals has been in some degree retarded for the moment. Gold which would have been exported to Egypt and to Brazil has been arrested, and it is hoped by many that the efflux of bullion will be stayed, and that the rate of interest will therefore fall.

We do not think those who hold this opinion, much as we respect them, and great as in many cases their opportunities of judging are, have sufficiently appreciated the precise position which we stands at present. We have bought much cotton from nations who will not take an equivalent amount of our manufactures, but who exact from us a balance in cash and bullion. At a price more or less great, we must go on buying, because we want the cotton, and because after a very little reduction in price manufacturers begin to turn the present stock of clothing in the word, is far less than usual. We have incured, and are incurring, a liability to persons who, to some uncertain extent, will be paid in bullion, and in bullion only. What amount of bullion they may require is not certain, but a very considerable amount they will demand from us. And what they demand they must have; we cannot forego the cotton, and therefore we must pay its inevitable price—the price which the grower demands for it.

We do not believe that any rate of interest will stop the drain of silver to the East, in so far as it is caused by the actual demand for cotton. The cultivator for six per cent gold. If we have incurred a debt to that cultivator, and he will only allow that debt to be liquidated in a given commodity, we must pay him such commodity. And if what he sells is of inestimable value, we must continue to incur debts to him, and therefore to pay him in the single commodity which he sells—silver.

The state of the Bombay money market is also very material. The value of money is there very high, out of all proportion greater than it is now here. The causes of this as far as we can learn them are very remarkable. With all this import tion of silver into India, we should expect to see, not a plethora of money, but a redundancy of it. There is we believe a great plentifulness of bar silver, but a great scarcity of coined money—all the rupees have gone into the interior to the cotton cultivators, who keep them. The Mint is not able to keep pace with the demand upon it, and in consequence there is a scarcity of currency. Lucky possessors of rupees have made advances of them on the security of silver bullion at high rates of interest. In England such a scarcity of currency could not happen. Whoever takes gold to the Bank may take away Bank notes for it. But all which can be obtained in India are "Mint certificates," of large amounts, not suitable for daily currency. Accordingly, though we are sending the precious metals largely to Bombay, their is a scarcity of money there, partly from an unfortunate deficiency in the machinery for readily giving paper notes there in exchange for bullion, but principally and fundamentally from the very same cause which is acting on us here—the cotton drain—which gives the actual cultivator of the soil an unusual command over, and an expectional power of hoarding, the precious metals.

We cannot, therefore, feel any confidence that we have stayed the drain of bullion to the East. We have retarded it, but not, we fear, arrested it. To Egypt, if not to Brazil, some of the same remarks apply. We have incurred a debt which we must pay in bullion, because our creditor will take nothing else.

The only satisfactory position of our money market at this conjecture is that which we described last week. All the continental exchanges ought to be so much in favor of this country as to cause a continual influx of capital from thence. We are the centre of a great demand for the precious metals, and we should therefore try to be recipients of a great supply. We should raise to the specie point the general exchanges which regulate the tansactions between this country and the rest of the world. We should attract hither the means of payment at a moment when we have such large liabilities to discharge.

As we are informed, the difference betwen the value of money here and on the Continent is not sufficient to command such an influx of capital as that we now desire, or such an influx as actually occured in February 1861. We must therefore recommend great caution to all persons interested in the value of money, and warn them that the present lull is not, of necessity, a permanent calm.

SERVANT OF ALL WORK.

(From "Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings," in All the Year Round.)

WHERE they pick the black up is a mystery I cannot solve, as in the case of the willingest girl that ever came into a house half-starved, poor thing, a girl so willing that I called her Willing Sophy, down upon her knoess scrubbing early and late and ever cheerful but always smiling with a black face. And I says to Sophy, "Now, Sophy, my good girl, have a regular day for your stoves, and keep the width of the Arry between yourself and the blacking, and do not brush your hairwith the bottoms of the saucepans, and do not meddle with the snuffs of the candles, and it stands to reason that it can no longer be," yet there it was and always on her nose, which, turning up, and being broad at the end, seemed to boast of it and

Americans have made, that it has never seemed fit to the English Government to attach to each of the mighty belligerents now arrayed against each other on this continent such commissioners as it has been our practice to send with a view to watching and reporting upon European wars in which we were neutral—such, for instance, as were attached to the Austrian and French armies in the Italian war of 1859, or such as President Pierce sent to the Crimea in 1853. In the belief of all who are most conversant with its detail, never has there occured a war so pregnant with instruction to military engineers and artillerists as the present. It is not alone that the battles are fought with an affluence of artillery hitherto unknown, that (as I have heard stated) more shells were discharged in the single battle of Gettysburg than were employed in all the battles, that Napoleon ever fought, but that in all which relates to the science of military engineering, whether in relation to sieges or battles not only on land, but also on the margin of ocean, estuary, lake, river and swamp, such opportunities are daily presented as in all the previous wars of the current century might be sought in vain. It would seem that no European Government, with the exception of the Prussian, has its eyes open to the opportunity now so ignorantly or heedlessly thrown away.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 15.

Watson, Ensign, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Quinlan, Assistant Surgeon, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Swinburne, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 15.

Burges, Lieutenant S. D., 72nd Highlanders, to do duty, on march in Country, with Head-Quarters.
Miles, Lieutenant, S. B., 7th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Good, Ensign, F. T., 72nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Mhow.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl's. Office, Poona, 14th January 1864.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased to permit the undermentioned Officers to county as service for retiring pension 18 months of the leaves granted to them on account of sickness contracted on Field service :—

Captain C. M. Lewis, Staff Corps.
Lieutenant G. S. Hawthorn, 24th Regiment N. I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to authorize the following transfer :—

Captain J. A. Smith of the 6th Regiment N. I., returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 11th January 1864.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, Jan. 15th 1864.

Mr. John Roberts, 2nd Officer of the *Semiramis*, is permitted to resign the service at his own request.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
15	Elphinstone (s)	.....Athey	.....Surat Jan. 14.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
15	Thlox (s)	.....Morgan	.....Surat.
	Telegraph (s)	.....Winckler	.....Surat and Gogo.
	Atit Rahmon	.....Jones	.....Calcutta.
	Southern Right	.....Norton	.....Rangoon.
	Soon-Hong	.....Keir	.....Penang and Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Captain William; Lieutenant Gilmore; and 125 Natives.

PASSENGER SAILED.

Per Ship *Soon-Hong*, to Penang, and Singapore.—Captain Morrison, and Native servant.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday :—

Ship *Calaber*, G. A. Thompson, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer *Tilly*, for Kutrrachee.
Ship *Celestial Empire*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Fattay Allum*, for Rangoon.
Ship *Thomas Seddon*, for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	.....£3 10s.	0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
(Seed)	.....£2	5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	.....£3 10s.	0d. nominal.
(Seed)	.....£3 10s.	0d. nominal.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18

LY EXPORTS.

...DAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1864.

...*for London.*

...cotton, 612½ cwt., Harjee jeena.
...bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Damjee ...175 cwt., E. Siegfried and Co.; ...6 lbs. Calabhoy Surputjee; 51 ...cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosmon; 6 cases sundries, Crossley and Co.; 37 bales cotton, 12½ cwt., Juggannadha Laidha.
Gosforth—5 cases sundries, Mervanjee Shapoorjee.
Stalwart—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Maneck Bhimjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Morarjee Pudomsy and Co.
Nile—201 bales cotton, 703 cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Eranv; 8 bales cotton, 28 cwt., Hirjee Hemraz; 200 bundle cotton, 700 cwt., 1-16 Hon. Goordhaze.
Elias Benicke—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Woomersy Velljee and Co.; 140 bales cotton, 455 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.
Eagle—11 bales cotton, 38½ cwt., Ramdass Lalljee.
Elizabeth Fry—105 bales cotton 367½ cwt., Dyall Bhimjee and Co.; 50 bales wool 150 cwt., Jaitha Megjee; 55 bales wool, 165 cwt., 125 bales cotton 572 cwt., Megjee Joolubdass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt. Gangjee Nuryut; 105 cotton, 367½ cwt Sewmoorty Anapoory; 415 bags linseed, 622½ cwt., Megjee Doolubdass.
Queen of Beauty—114 bales cotton, 401 cwt., Luckmidass Hustraj.
Latona—253 bales cotton, 799½ cwt., Comber Son and Co.; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy; loose coiryarn, 125 cwt., Ramjee Girdhur; 75 bales cotton 267½ cwt., Hirjee Hemraz.
Royal Mirror—200 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., Rayvaghey Cowvaghey; 300 bales cotton 703 cwt., B. H. Cama.
Queen of Australia—111 bales cotton, 388½ cwt., Luckmechund Nuray Sons and Co.; 630 bundles coiryarn 944 cwt., Moolji Jaithas; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Jaychund Sobhaschund; 75 bales cotton, 247½ cwt., Rutonjee Amerchund.
Preston—300 bales linseed, 900 cwt., Fultcher Cooper and Co.; 20 bales cotton Rahimbhoy Razpall and Sons; loose guana crusts, 30 tons, J. P. Cornforth and Co.
Ellen Bates—100 bales cotton, 360 cwt., Woomersy Velljee and Co.; 4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Sonabjee Jamasjee.
Pegasus—75 bales cotton 225 cwt., Champsy Ladha and Co.
Sardinia—63 bales cotton, 220½ cwt., Doongersy Khatsey; 17 bales cotton, 59½ cwt., Bhoychund Joonkha; 56 bales cotton 126 cwt Nanchund Purbhoo; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Toolsidass Sukerchund.
Meroyia—300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., B. H. Cama; 700 bundles coiryarn, 100 cwt., Megjee Mooljjee and Co.
Mervanjee Framjee—100 bales cotten, 350 cwt., Cursandass Nenay.
Assaye—50 bales cotten, 175 cwt., Morarjee Pudomsy and Co.
Gorilla—29 cwt., biscuits, Walter Crawford.
Red Jacket—140 bales, cotoll, 350 cwt., Coupland and Co.; 5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt., Jamsetjee Jaitha; 100 bales cotton 350 cwts., Tulla Nagjee.
Dorothy—305 bales cotton, 1067½ cwt., Luckumsee Sawjee and Co.
Golden Dream—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Ramjee Jaitha; 150 bales wool, 450 cwt., Hajubhoy dawood and Co.
Belgravia—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt. Moorajee Bhimjee; 125 bales cotton 437½ cwt., Gellabhoy Gungapursaid.
Elisa—55 bales wool, 165 cwt., Dewjee Luckumsee.
Cimber—375 bales cotton 1312½ cwt., Cawasejee Manuckjee and Co.

Havre.

Alaya—21 cwt., biscuits, Walter Crawford; 220 bales cotton, 715 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.; 125 bales cotton 437½ cwt., Jaychund Sobhachund.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced cading."]

FOR LONDON.

894 Coleroon, Duncan,—Peel, Cassels & Co.
816 Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co. (c. l. Nov. 27)
428 Malvern, Carkson—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 20)
906 Queen of the North,—A. M. Lanchake & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
966 Sir Hilda, Clarke—Huschke & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1094 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Chance & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
1047 Windsor Castle, Ayres—R. Stewart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 14)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jany 6)
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Brocher & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay Scott & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.
1478 Cimber Burton.
883 City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co. Jany 3.
766 Coromandel, Smith—Sons, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
769 Dorothy, Thompson—G.S. Kings, & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1065 Eagle, Murphy Ritchie, Stenart & Co. (c.l. Dec. 21)
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. c, l. Dec. 17)
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co. c. l. Nov. 26)
983 Eliza Benecke, Jackson—Gray, Pinto & Co. (c.l. Dec. 15)
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co.
1055 Englishman, Hartwick—W. & A. Graham & Co.
937 Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jowland—E. Bates & Co.
550 Glenmeesen, Baot—W Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
1300 Gorilla, Hitt—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
1451 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1216 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
686 Idusa, Sandberg—Hormusjee &Co.(c.l.Dec.28)
1198 James Suith, Feivour—D. Sorabjee & Co.(c.l.Nov.12)
1890 Jumna, Chiestis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
984 Khimjee Odeerjee M. Salt—E. Bates & Co.
1010 Latona, Anderson— Comber Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
461 Lota—Culliandass Nusserwanjee.
649 Mercia, Simmers—Ewart, Latham and & Co.(c.l. Dec. 31)
1078 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co.
865 Mogul, Henson—Stocher, Prieger & Co (c. l. Janny 3)
1188 Neptune Car. Kirbye—Macrae & Co.
635 Nile, Hasetow—Robinson & Co. (c.l. Dec. 21)
540 Peter Dickson, Fahlmon. (c. l. Dec. 17)
939 Preston, Walcem—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1236 Queen of Australia, Baloff—Lawrence & Co.
1333 Queen of Beauty, Chapman—Lawreace &Co.(c.l.Dec. 28)
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Sconell & Co.
737 Rastangore, Cook—A. Huschke & Co.
2035 Red Jacket, Bailey—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8.)
1239 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co. (c. Dec. 17)
791 Robina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
261 Sardinia, Nalson—M. Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1010 Sarah, M. Raisbeck—Framjee, Sands & Co.
179 Stalwart Crawford—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1498 Slieve Donard—C., Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
569 Talisa Percival—Ewart Latham & Co.
287 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Sedden, Dodds—Finlay Clark & Co.
1349 Uncas, Geral—Dirom & Co.

FOR ROUEN.

394 Lezard, Rabaye Rouen.

FOR HAVRE.

841 Allaya—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
618 Ciel, Beret—Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDER.

581 Ravenscraig, Inglis. (c. l. Dec. 18)

FOR MOULMEIN.

678 Highland Light, Crowell—Wallace & Co.
492 Naples, Stohl—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Jan. 8)
1049 Ocean Belle, Brown—Cohen & Co.
905 Southern Rights, Norton—Lawrence & Co.

FOR BUSHIER.

1036 Marian Moor Munce Lawrence & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Tilly, (s) Taunton—S. N. & Co.
455 Pioneer, Woolley—S. N. & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

491 Louisa, Rapson.

NOT FIXED.

650 Alley, Ayles.
Ararat Morcan.
485 Ann Reddin, Morrison.
397 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
784 Attet Ramon, Jones.
804 Berenice (s), Burns.
277 Bombay (s),—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
590 Ceylon, Symons—E. Bates & Co.
Calcutta.
673 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.
Colonel Burney, David.
Coringa (s), Coombe—S. N. & Co.
Emma Jane, Jordain—Forbes & Co.
207 Dudley, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
575 Sir Edward Perry, Nacoda.
France, Winscow.
633 Faize Alum, Stafford.
967 Falkland, Muir—Forbes & Co.
488 Futtel Kurrim, Nacoda—Hajee Abdool Caim Cader.
201 Futte Mebarrack, Nacoda—Woosumchund Manekchund.
695 Futtay Allum.
819 Futtay Shah Allum, Michael—H. Josub Noor Mahomed.
820 Fatal Allum, West—Hajee Mahotned Sidick.
241 Futtay Rozac, Hodges.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
Good Success, Mc'Gregor.
1196 Inconsant, Cullin—Lawrence & Cc.
581 Indian, Roberts.
456 Japan, Loosemore.
411 Lady Amherst, Harrison.
624 Maria Gray, Hendircon.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
Mahmoody, Nacoda.
Maharaj (s), Kidder—S. N. & Co.
Nasrw, Nacoda.
891 Prince of Wales, Winker—Grey & Co.
Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
501 Pomona, Rider—Cohen & Co.
Peri, Nacoda.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Rahmamee, Nacoda.
Shah Allum, Ricker—W. Nicol & Co.
Satellite.
Savern.
200 Soonhoug, Kerr.
Shaw Allum, Tallock.
Saporji Jeerji, Baker.
Shah Jehan, McIntosh—H. M. Seduck.
1131 War Cloud, Logan.—E. Bates & Co.
732 William Stevenson, Roiden.
777 W. M. Peck—Cohen & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Columbian.
Ripon, Gribble.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
1240 Simla. (under repair.)

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

519 Antipodes, Rogers.
1408 Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama. Nov. 4
515 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillen.
Charente (s),
578 Colonist, Gibson. Oct. 30
1199 Corpatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 3
850 Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.
874 Caribbean, Winchester.
674 Campbell, Roy.
710 Daphne, Foreman—Martin, Young & Co.
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre. July 22
939 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. Oct. 19
1066 Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co. Nov. 7
480 Empress, Piers.
919 Gertrude, Spedding. Nov. 28
1241 Gutercrabbe, Tomlinson—Stocher, Prieger & Co. Oct. 9
780 Glendower, Hughes. Nov. 30
1598 H. M. S. Assaye. Oct. 24
1231 King Arthur, Griggs Oct. 9
909 Lepanto, Martin—Stocher, Prieger & Co. Oct. 9
614 Lonidas, Thompson.
701 Monarchy, Day. Nov. 19
724 Merrywhire, Pitton.
731 Percy Douglas, Hamon.
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 4
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
1100 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson.
980 Southampton, Linstrong. Aug. 27
722 Sultana, Williams.—Lyon Bros. & Co. Nov. 5
761 Sailor, Prince, Cannon.
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy.
1241 Tweed, Surat. Sept. 4
595 Yarra, Parkin. Nov. 18

FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.

890 Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co. July 30

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1l½d.
Do. Credits	Do: do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	102½
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	222 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	120 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	235 prem.
Bank of India, Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	4 prem.
	20	.....	4 prem.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	45 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	75 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	77 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	172 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	45 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	15 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Rates sold on Loudon, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.			

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	1 d. per Rupee.
Do.	4	do.	2s. 0½d. do.
,,	3	do.	2s. 07/16d. do.
,,	2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
,,	1	do.	2s. 01/16d. do.
,, On Demand	.....	1s.	11½d. do.
Circular Notes	.....	1s.	11¼d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to mutual conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above 250		2s	1½d. per Rupee.
,,	4	do.	2s. 1 d. ,,
,,	3	do.	2s. 0½d. ,,
,,	2	do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,,	1	do.	2s. 01d. ,,
On demand	.....		2s. ,,
On Scotland	do.		1s. 11½d. ,,
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			1s. 11¼d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Manilla.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	4 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent

Bombay, 12th January 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at	2s.	1¼d. per Rupee
4 Do.	..... at	2s.	1¼d. ,,
3 Do.	..... at	2s.	1¼d. ,,
2 Do.	..... at	2s.	1 d. ,,
1 Do.	..... at	2s.	0¾d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)	..... at	2s.	0¾d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુમ્બાઈ તરેડીન્ગ એન્ડ બેન્કીન્ગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDSUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

MESSRS. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

C. MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction o local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4 Do.
Do.	6	Do.	5 Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—3, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	1d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¾d. ,,
On Demand	2s.	0d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-63 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do.	2s.	2-57 ,, ,,
On Demand	2s.	2-52 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Forman & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDMJEE, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	1½d. per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
3	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1	do.	2s.	5/16d. do.
On demand	.....	2s.	0¾d. do.

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

3 months' notice	Interest is allowed at the rate of	3	per cent. per annum.
6 ,,	.....	5	,, ,,
12 ,,	.....	6	,, ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

D. FEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 8th January 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapur, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposits Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6	,,	5 ,, ,,
Do.	12	,,	6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 1d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s. 0¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities pay mentt on the same being effected or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 12th January 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Company grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at	6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rup.
,, ,, ,,	4 do.	2s.	0¾d